

Joseph W. Carroll, of New York City.  
Walter C. Thurston, of Phoenix, Ariz.  
Sam S. Dickson, of Gallup, N. Mex.  
Nathan P. Stedman, of Aurora, Ind.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

George W. English, of Centralia, Ill., to be United States district judge, eastern district of Illinois, vice Francis M. Wright, deceased.

## UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Joseph McEachin, of Reno, Nev., to be United States marshal, district of Nevada, vice A. B. Gray, whose term has expired.

Stephen J. Doyle, of Fargo, N. Dak., to be United States marshal, district of North Dakota. A reappointment, his term having expired.

## RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Charles E. Harris, of Idaho, to be receiver of public moneys at Blackfoot, Idaho, his present term expiring April 26, 1918. (Reappointment.)

## REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Henry Heitfeld, of Idaho, to be register of the land office at Lewiston, Idaho, his present term expiring April 26, 1918. (Reappointment.)

## APPOINTMENT IN THE NATIONAL ARMY.

## GENERAL OFFICER.

To be brigadier general with rank from April 18, 1918.

Col. Frank T. Hines, General Staff, National Army, to be brigadier general.

## CONFIRMATION.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate April 22, 1918.

## UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Joseph McEachin to be United States marshal for the district of Nevada.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 22, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, on earth, and in the hearts of men, we approach Thee with profound gratitude for life, liberty, truth, justice, mercy; and all that makes life dear.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; a lesson which we are learning anew in the world's present crisis. Help us to realize that eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but it is the price of all that makes for righteousness in the soul.

Make us, therefore, we beseech Thee, zealous in all good works, that we may be strong to resist evil and to defend our rights against all intruders; and bring us in Thine own good time unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ, and we will ascribe all praise to Thee, in His Name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday was read and approved.

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON COMMERCE (S. DOC. NO. 218).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Secretary of State.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, April 20, 1918.

HON. CHAMP CLARK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of the House of Representatives, a copy of a dispatch from the American ambassador at Paris, covering a copy and a translation of a letter from the secretary general of the International Parliamentary Conference on Commerce, whose permanent bureau is ordinarily at Brussels, requesting the ambassador to bring to the attention of the Members of the Congress of the United States the fact that the fourth general assembly of the conference has been postponed from the first days of May until the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th days of July next.

It appears from the ambassador's dispatch that Members of the Senate and House of Representatives have already been invited to attend by the executive committee of the conference.

A letter similar to this has been addressed to the President of the Senate.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

FRANK L. POLK,  
Acting Secretary of State.

(Three inclosures: From France, No. 6100, Mar. 20, 1918, with two inclosures.)

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Washington.

PARIS, March 20, 1918.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy and translation of a letter from the secretary general of the International Parliamentary Conference on Commerce, whose permanent bureau is ordinarily at Brussels, requesting me to bring to the information of the Members of Congress that the fourth general assembly of the conference is postponed from the first days of May to be held on the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of July.

It seems from this letter that the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives have already been invited by the executive committee of the conference.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. G. SHARP.

(Inclosures: 1. From the International Parliamentary Conference on Commerce, postponing fourth general assembly. 2. Translation of inclosure 1.)

## CONFERENCE PARLEMENTAIRE INTERNATIONALE DU COMMERCE.

BUREAU PERMANENT DE BRUXELLES. BUREAUX 18, RUE GRANGE BATELIERE, Paris, 13 mars 1918.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur: J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance qu'à la requête du Comité parlementaire italien d'accord avec le Gouvernement italien, la quatrième Assemblée plénière de notre Conférence qui devait avoir lieu à la Chambre des Communes, les 7, 8, 9, et 10 mai, est retardée. Elle aura irrévocablement lieu les 2, 3, 4, et 5 juillet. Notre Conseil a invité à ces réunions officielles les membres de la Commission du Commerce de la Chambre et du Sénat des Etats-Unis. Tous les Parlements alliés, et même le Japon, y prendront part officiellement. Notre Conseil devrait beaucoup de gratitude à Votre Excellence s'il lui plaisait de porter cette information à la connaissance des parlementaires Américains.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, l'hommage de mon profond respect.

Pour le Conseil Général: le Secrétaire-Général:

EUGÈNE BAIRE.

[Translation.]

## INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON COMMERCE.

PERMANENT BUREAU OF BRUSSELS. OFFICES: 18 RUE GRANGE BATELIERE, Paris, March 13, 1918.

Mr. AMBASSADOR: I have the honor to inform you that at the request of the Italian parliamentary committee, in agreement with the Italian Government, the fourth general assembly of our conference, which was to have taken place at the House of Commons on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th May, has been postponed. It will be held, irrevocably, on the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th July. Our executive committee has invited to these unofficial meetings the members of Commission on Commerce of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the United States. All the allied Parliaments, and even Japan will take part therein unofficially. Our executive committee would be very grateful if it would please your excellency to bring this information to the knowledge of the American Parliamentaries.

Kindly accept, Mr. Ambassador, etc.

For the executive committee, the Secretary-General.

EUGÈNE BAIRE.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, Mr. JONES was granted leave of absence for two weeks.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On April 19, 1918:

S. 3980. An act to prevent interference with the use of homing pigeons by the United States, to provide a penalty for such interference, and for other purposes.

On April 20, 1918:

S. 383. An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9163. An act to provide for reimbursement of actual expenses or flat per diem for enlisted men traveling on duty under competent orders; and

H. R. 9002. An act to amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917.

## DISTRICT BUSINESS.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering District legislation which is on the Union Calendar.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, pending that I would like to ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record a letter from the Attorney General of the United States on the subject of this bill to try everybody by a military court.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by inserting a communication. Is there objection?

Mr. McARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise? Mr. McARTHUR. To reserve the right to object, and I would like to ask the gentleman from Kentucky whether there will be any agreement as to time for discussion to-day?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio had the floor and he asked unanimous consent to insert a communication from the Attorney General. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

## DISTRICT BUSINESS.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, pending the motion which I just made I would like very much to come to some agreement as to general debate. It has been some time since we have had a District day and we have some little bills here which we ought to pass and should pass without much discussion unless we get into what might be called strictly a talkfest. There has been something said about the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] wanting 45 minutes. I would not object to agreeing that Mr. TILSON have 45 minutes providing we can agree on a short time for general debate.

Mr. CARY. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Wisconsin rise?

Mr. CARY. I would like to ask the gentleman from Kentucky if he could suggest about how much time would be necessary?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I would suggest not exceeding an hour and a quarter. That would give the gentleman from Connecticut 45 minutes and would give half an hour for general debate, and the bills I think can be discussed amply under the five-minute rule.

Mr. LONGWORTH. What are the bills?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. There are several little bills and, I might say for the information of the House, there are some minor bills which ought to be passed before we reach the more serious one. There are two bills on the calendar coming from the District Committee which will provoke much discussion, and they are the telephone bill and the bill for municipal ownership of street railways. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILLIARD] has charge of the telephone bill, and I am informed by him that he is not quite ready to take it up to-day, and I have no disposition to call up the street-railroad bill until we can have more time for it than we can give to-day, and I would say to the House those two bills which will make trouble, or at least provoke discussion, will not be called up to-day.

Mr. CARY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Kentucky which two bills he is going to call up?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I have seven here. One is known as the patrol drivers' bill, another is concerning the collection of garbage, another about the purchase of supplies by Government employees, and another changing the law relative to the establishment of the probate court, which is the creation of stenographers' places. One is to regulate the hours of the fire department, known as the double-platoon bill.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. May I make an inquiry of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Certainly.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Can the gentleman advise the House whether or not it is likely that the so-called rent-profitting bill will be returned to the House in one form or another at an early date or a relatively early date?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I have no information except what I see in the newspapers, which I do not regard generally as very reliable.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I congratulate the gentleman on his perspicacity. I have been very much in hopes, and I think the Members of the House have been in hopes, that that bill may become a law before the 30th of June. I may say, if I may be permitted, without any voluntary investigation on my part many facts have come to my attention, and doubtless to the attention of the other Members of the House, in the last 60 days in regard to the strained situation in the District of Columbia, and it is not unlikely when Congress convenes on December 1, unless this Congress takes appropriate action by legislation, the membership of this body and the Senate will find no place in which to live. That seems like a strong statement, but—

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The landlords of the District seem to be more than hopeful that the Senate will not pass a

bill with teeth in it. I do not share that with them, and I shall not believe such will be the case until the Senate actually passes a bill which will not meet the situation.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. If I may be permitted to make one further statement in this same connection, a great many officers have been brought here on duty, who must come under the mandate of the Commander in Chief, of their superior officer, and are likely to be put in a still more serious condition that will greatly handicap this Government in carrying out its military work. I consider that any bill which the District Committee brings in or considers is worthy of attention, of course, and of early attention if possible; but nothing should be allowed to intervene to the extent of preventing early action on the profiteering bill, that will have all the teeth in it that anybody can desire, and then some.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WALSH. To ask the gentleman from Kentucky to yield. Is it his intention to call up as many bills as he can get considered to-day on the Union Calendar relating to the District of Columbia and restrict general debate on all the measures to half an hour in addition to the 45 minutes?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I desire that.

Mr. WALSH. And permit liberal debate on the measures?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Under the five-minute rule?

Mr. WALSH. Under the five-minute rule. Does the gentleman intend to restrict debate under the five-minute rule to the bills pending at the time?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes; I would be anxious to do that.

Mr. WALSH. The gentleman might be anxious to do that—

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. And I would say to the gentleman that I would do the other most reluctantly.

Mr. CARY. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Wisconsin rise?

Mr. CARY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to state that an hour and a half will be sufficient, from my information, on the first proposition and that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] be allowed one-half of the time in which to address the House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. That is all right, Mr. Speaker; I will not object to that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] will state his request.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. That the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering District bills which are on the Union Calendar, and that general debate be limited to an hour and a half, and that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] have 45 minutes of that time, and that the remainder of the time be divided between myself and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. CARY].

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. HILLIARD. To ask the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] to yield to me two minutes. I simply want to emphasize what the chairman of the committee has said, that there is an important measure, known as the telephone bill, looking to the governmental operation of the telephone system in the District of Columbia, to be considered by the House soon. It has been reported favorably by our committee. The chairman of the committee has assured me that we may have the next District day in which to consider that matter. It has been voluminously reported on in Report No. 379, Parts I and II. If the Members are sufficiently interested to look at those reports, they will find much useful information. In Part II of the report there is an exhaustive study which was made by the engineers of the Bureau of Standards. The situation is fully set forth there and explained in correspondence by the Postmaster General and others.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does any of this legislation coming up to-day have anything to do with the prosecution of the war?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. None whatever. I believe, however, I will qualify that by the statement that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] may make.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention, with the consent of the gentleman, to a bill which has passed the Senate and which has been asked by the Surgeon General, giving them the right to extend, during the period of war, a spur track into the medical distributing depot and for which they asked some time ago. The Senate has passed the bill, and the committee recommends that the bill be passed with an amendment which limits the time of the use of this track to 30 days after the declaration of peace. It is an emergency matter, because it is costing the



Government hundreds of dollars a day and, more than that, it interferes, under the present plan, with a distribution of medical supplies. They are all shipped into this large depot and distributed to the different hospitals. I had hoped that the chairman would make that his first bill, because it is a war measure, recommended by the Surgeon General, who appeared before the committee. It has passed the Senate and has been recommended by the House committee unanimously.

Mr. EMERSON. Does the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] intend to bring that measure up?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. It is my purpose to bring it up, or at least give the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] an opportunity to get it up, but I did not contemplate bringing it up to-day. I wanted to get out of the way some bills to which I thought there would be no objection.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I am in receipt of many postals with the following heading, "For God's sake, hurry up!" I expect the other Members of this House are in receipt of many of these postals. The great Committee on Naval Affairs, with the aid of the Members of this House, gave an example of hurrying up by passing the naval appropriation bill in two days. I think that committee deserves much credit for hurrying up. Now, if the other committees having important war legislation will follow the example set by the Naval Affairs Committee, this Congress can not be criticized for not doing its duty. It is our patriotic duty to expedite legislation as much as possible, especially war legislation. We have thousands of our brave boys in France, and we will have thousands more there before the summer is over, and it is our duty to stand right back of them and not waste our time here in talking. I hope the different committees of this House will heed the warning on the postal, "For God's sake, hurry up!"

And while I am not going to object at this time, I shall object in the future to anything but war legislation.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, in order to facilitate matters, suppose we have the regular order.

#### ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on the Territories:  
*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Alaskan Engineering Commission for the year ended December 31, 1917.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 22, 1918.

#### DISTRICT BUSINESS.

Mr. WALSH rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WALSH. I desire to make the point of order on the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON], that it is not in order for him to make the motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider District bills on the Union Calendar; that he must specify the measure which he desires to consider in the Committee of the Whole; that that motion would apply to bills on the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's motion was to go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider such bills as are on the Union Calendar reported from that committee.

Mr. WALSH. Yes; and I make the point of order that that motion is not in order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. That is the customary motion.

The SPEAKER. That has been the practice ever since I have been here. The Chair will answer the gentleman further. The gentleman from Kentucky did state what bills he wanted to consider.

Mr. WALSH. A further parliamentary inquiry, pending the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WALSH. Will it be in order for the Committee of the Whole to consider the bills which the chairman of the District Committee should call up in order without the committee rising and reporting each bill as it is completed?

The SPEAKER. That is exactly the reason for the motion.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. That is the customary procedure.

The SPEAKER. The committee itself disposes of one bill and lays it aside. Then the gentleman calls up another bill under this, and then the committee considers that and lays that aside, and when they get through with the whole batch—

Mr. WALSH. I submit that that is contrary to the rules.

The SPEAKER. That is in accordance with the practice of the House. The gentleman from Kentucky moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider such bills as are on the Union Calendar reported from the District Committee, and pending that motion he asks that the general debate be limited to an hour and a half; that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] shall have 45 minutes of it, and the other 45 minutes shall be equally divided between himself and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. CARY]. Is there objection to that request?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CRISP] will take the chair.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of bills on the Union Calendar relating to the District of Columbia, with Mr. CRISP in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of bills on the Union Calendar relating to the District of Columbia. Which bill does the gentleman from Kentucky wish to call up?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, under the arrangement I now yield the first 45 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON].

The CHAIRMAN. Should not the gentleman from Kentucky first call up some bill before the committee goes into general debate?

#### PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES FROM ARMY AND NAVY COMMISSARIES.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I call up the bill H. R. 10894.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read the title of the bill, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10894) permitting certain persons to purchase supplies from the commissary stores of the Army and Navy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, under the arrangement entered into I now yield 45 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut is recognized for 45 minutes.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the Members of the House for their very generous grant of this time in which to present some facts and some exhibits in connection with our gas-defense service. It is a most appropriate day for such a presentation, it being the third anniversary of that day of the Battle of Ypres in which gas was first used in the present war.

Prior to April 22, 1915, it was necessary to go at least as far back as the middle of the fourteenth century to find instances of the use of noxious gases in warfare. The Spartans used something of the kind against the Athenians in the wars between these two cities somewhere between 431 and 404 B. C. The method of using it was to saturate wood with pitch and sulphur and burn it under the walls of the defenders. Sometimes the fumes were blown over the lines of the enemy by means of huge bellows.

The Byzantine Greeks under Constantine Pogonatus, about the year 673 A. D., used against the Saracens what is known in military history as "Greek fire." For 400 years the secret of producing this substance is said to have been preserved in Constantinople as the palladium of that city's liberty. There must have been something wrong with the Saracen spy system. Finally the secret became known to the Saracens, who in their turn used it against the Christians during the Crusades, until the discovery of gunpowder made it obsolete. For centuries, however, the use of such means in war had fallen into disrepute among so-called civilized nations.

The first Hague conference pronounced against the use of such means, and Germany acceded to it.

On April 22, 1915, opposite the Ypres salient, near where the heaviest fighting has been going on for the last two weeks, the Germans liberated great clouds of chlorine gas, which by a favorable wind was carried over the British lines, causing most horrible casualties and considerable consternation. Being much heavier than air, it went down into the trenches and dug-outs and was difficult of removal.

Crude means of combating the deadly effects of the gas were soon improvised, and before very long each soldier in the front-line trenches was supplied with some sort of a gas mask.

The next stage of gas offense saw shells filled with the deadly stuff and projected from guns and mortars far back of the front line of trenches, making it necessary for all as far back as the

artillery positions to be protected by gas masks.

The mad race between the offensive and defensive in the use of noxious gases has kept up incessantly, and there is no indication of there being an end to it. The frequent and effective use made of deadly gases by the Germans in the present great offensive on the western front has been referred to quite frequently in the dispatches, especially the vicious mustard gas. This wicked concoction is projected in shells in a liquid or semiliquid state and often in the nighttime. Being practically colorless, it adheres to branches, grass, or other objects until the sun comes up, when it volatilizes and becomes deadly. One of the worst features of it is that it is delayed in its action and is not felt for some time afterwards.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Nor seen and recognized?

Mr. TILSON. It is practically colorless and is not observed. I had a very interesting hour on last Saturday with a young man who was near the Ypres salient in August, 1917, about the time of the earliest use of this particular gas. He had been well trained in the use of the mask against chlorine and phosgene gases, but when it came to the use of the so-called mustard gas he could not tell me much about it, except that he got it. He could tell me only the effect it had on him, which was a very unfortunate one.

For the best of reasons I deem it best not to attempt to discuss the matter of our own use of noxious gases. While adhering to the opinion expressed at the first Hague conference that no such means should be employed in warfare, nevertheless by the act of the enemy the adoption of such means has been forced upon us, and I feel sure that those immediately responsible for the vigorous prosecution of the war are not neglecting the duty of making adequate preparation in this direction. I hope that we may not only meet fire with fire, but that our fire may prove the hotter.

On the other hand, it is altogether proper to discuss fully the subject of defense against gas attacks. In my judgment, no part of our preparation for this war is to-day in a more satisfactory state than our gas-defense service. The last three months have witnessed greater strides in this direction than the preceding nine months of the year since we entered the war, and those responsible for it are deserving of the highest credit.

On May 16, 1917, the Secretary of War directed that the Surgeon General should supply to the Army gas masks. The gas-defense service was organized as a part of the Sanitary Corps, and the first officer formally commissioned as major on June 26, 1917. From this small beginning the gas-defense service has expanded until at the present time it is an organization of 150 officers and a thousand enlisted men.

On June 27, 1917, the day the Belgian commission was received, I brought into the House samples of some of the gas masks that had been used up to that time by the French and British and one of the type we had just made to send to France for Pershing's first division. I gave the House the best information then obtainable to the effect that the mask then exhibited was effective against any gas theretofore used. Within 10 days from that day 20,000 of those masks were on the ocean going over. Before they reached the other side a new gas had been used, requiring a change of the hood fabric material as well as the chemicals in our mask, so that those 20,000 masks came back to us without having been opened.

No one can be sure that the masks we are now making, perfect as they are, effective as they are, against any known gas. No one can be certain, I say, that they will not be obsolete before midsummer. All we can say is that they are the best that can be produced now and that they serve the present purpose well. All we can do and the best that can be done is to see that our boys "over there" are well supplied with them, and this is now being done in a most satisfactory way.

It is well known to you all that the diffusion of gas by means of shells has become so general and so far behind the front lines that it is necessary for the horses to wear masks.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, will my colleague yield for a question?

Mr. TILSON. I will yield for a question.

Mr. McKENZIE. Can the gentleman give the committee any information as to the number of horses that have lost their lives on account of gas? Is there any available information on that subject?

Mr. TILSON. I have no absolute data on that subject, except to state to the gentleman that the number is considerable. It was considered by Gen. Pershing of sufficient importance to warrant him in asking for masks for the horses, not only on account of the loss of the horses themselves, but on account of the disarrangement of the transportation and the blocking of the roads in case a gas shell should drop near and a horse should fall down from the effects of it.

The French use dogs also for war purposes, such as carrying messages, and have made masks for their dogs. We have not yet started the manufacture of dog masks. Pigeons also are used for carrying messages, and I am told that gas masks have been made for them.

We now have in operation two large factories for the manufacture of masks for men, and one complete plant for making horse masks. The rapidity with which these plants and the organizations to run them have been built up is little less than marvelous. Recently I went through one of the plants where men's masks are being made, examined carefully all the various operations, including the numerous inspections made after almost every distinct operation, and came away more than delighted with what I had seen. The completeness and thoroughness of the organization running this plant was especially pleasing.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TILSON. I will yield for a question.

Mr. MADDEN. Does the gentleman know anything about a million or more masks that were made and rejected by Gen. Pershing—that had to be thrown in the wastebasket, so to speak—and that the people in charge came here and asked for appropriations to make more masks, without submitting the specifications to Gen. Pershing?

Mr. TILSON. I think the gentleman is referring to the very thing that I adverted to a moment ago.

Mr. MADDEN. I am asking if the gentleman knows whether any such thing as that happened?

Mr. TILSON. Not on the scale that the gentleman has indicated. The fact is that we made a considerable number of masks, the best we knew how to make up to that time, the best that Gen. Pershing or anybody else on the other side had indicated to us that we should make. We paid for them, and I guess they were expensive enough, and then we sent a part of them over. When they arrived they could not be used, and they were sent back. Those that were here had either to be changed so as to conform to the new requirements or else to be thrown away. That is the fact.

Mr. MADDEN. What happened? Were they thrown away?

Mr. TILSON. There was considerable salvage, as I understand, especially in the knapsack, which is practically the same as that now used. Doubtless the greater part of the entire mask was utilized.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman answer one more question? Did the parties having charge of the manufacture of the gas masks in the War Department submit the new masks to Gen. Pershing for his approval before they spent the money in making them?

Mr. TILSON. I can not tell the gentleman as to that. I know there has been some delay. There was plenty of time to go back and forth across the ocean a time or two, because this mustard gas was first used about the first of August of last year, and the preparation for the manufacture of our masks on a large scale was begun about the middle of January, 1918. It has proceeded since that time very rapidly.

Mr. MADDEN. If they have all been thrown away, what does the rapidity amount to?

Mr. TILSON. I can not tell the gentleman in actual figures, but I have no reason to believe that any great mistake has been made in this matter, beyond the natural mistake of making at first masks which were inadequate to protect against the newly discovered mustard gas.

Mr. MADDEN. The making of a million or two and throwing them away seems to have been a rather serious mistake.

Mr. TILSON. I am sure the gentleman is not accurate as to the number.

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman from Connecticut said 20,000. There is a good deal of difference between 20,000 and a million.

Mr. TILSON. I said 20,000 were sent over. But I prefer not to digress into a discussion of what is comparatively an insignificant matter when considered in connection with saving of the lives of our soldiers.

Mr. GORDON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. I decline to yield further.

Mr. GORDON. I think the gentleman ought to make plain his answer to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN].

Mr. TILSON. I am unable to answer the figures given by the gentleman from Illinois by giving the exact number of the old type of mask that was manufactured, but I feel confident that the number stated by him is altogether too large. Otherwise, I think my answer is plain.

Just a few words as to how the organization of the plant visited was brought together will serve as typical of all. A very able business executive was found, and two other men of large business affairs, who were thoroughly skilled in two lines of



business most nearly analogous to the work required in making gas masks. Of course, no one could be found who was experienced in making gas masks, for there were no such. You might not be able to guess the two lines of industry chosen as the most nearly analogous, but the gas-defense service guessed right the very first time.

One of the two men drafted for this most important work was a large manufacturer of corsets, thoroughly skilled in the use of the sewing machine, with all its accessories and possibilities. His resourcefulness as an office manager and planner soon demonstrated the wisdom of his selection. The other was a packer from Chicago who knows more about tin cans and how to handle them expeditiously and economically than any other man I ever saw. You see there is a tin canister containing the chemicals in each mask, and an extra one for each mask is provided.

Under these men are a number of able organization assistants, selected in many cases from among the business lieutenants of one of the three. The employees are carefully selected, those having immediate members of their families in the war being given preference.

Some of the signs displayed throughout the plant were interesting and impressive. They were for the most part superimposed upon appropriate liberty-loan posters, usually pictures of soldiers, and calculated to impress upon the workers the importance of dispatch and care in making the masks. One sign read, "Your loved one may not return unless he has a mask." Another read, "The mask you make may save his life."

The inspection throughout the many different operations impressed me as most thorough. I shall refer to only two specific instances. The first is of the rubber making the face piece. In a sheet about 30 inches wide on a roll, it is run between two steel rollers charged with high-voltage electricity. If there be the most minute pin prick the electric charge arcs through it, making it quite obvious to the eye of the inspector. The other is the final inspection, made by carefully selected enlisted men in a room which other persons are not permitted to enter. The masks are then placed in sealed packages and packed in heavy wooden boxes, ready for shipment to the battle front.

I have here a well-arranged exhibit, showing every part and operation in the manufacture of the mask. I shall not attempt to describe in detail the various parts which go into it, but you will readily see that it is no simple matter to make one of them.

There are 12 different types of masks here in my collection—10 for man and 2 for beast. I shall take them up one at a time.

First, let me show you the one now being turned out in large quantities for our troops. My friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FRANCIS], has volunteered to be the victim. He will put it on so that you may see it at close range as it is used in and near the front-line trenches. [Mr. FRANCIS puts on the mask.] It is known as the box respirator type, and is almost identical in outward design with the one shown here by me last June. It differs in the hood material and in the chemical used. The hood is now made of a rubber fabric that the gas can not penetrate. The eyes are of glass instead of celluloid, but the glass is made in layers, with celluloid between, so that it will crack but not shatter. The nose pincers are here to prevent breathing through the nose. The rubber mouthpiece goes in the mouth between the lips and the teeth. The breath comes out through this one-way flutter valve. This flexible tube extends from the opening connecting with the mouthpiece to the canister here in this knapsack affair, containing the neutralizing chemicals. The gas-charged air enters through the bottom of the canister, where it is filtered and purified, and reaches the mouth through this tube. After aerating the lungs it passes out through this flutter valve.

This is the way soldiers are equipped in order to fight or live at all when they are under gas. It is said that with their masks on the soldiers can live for at least 10 hours. I should like to ask the gentleman from New York how long he would like to live in it.

Mr. FRANCIS. About 10 minutes.

Mr. TILSON. It is in fact very uncomfortable to wear. When shells containing gas fall unexpectedly, as they often do, it is necessary to put on the mask very quickly. The soldier is trained to do it very expeditiously. Three soldiers, brave and true, now in the south gallery, will show just how it is done. They are Sergts. Day, Kirkham, and Emmens, of the gas-defense service. "Squad, attention." [The soldiers stood at attention.] The knapsack is now at the slung position in which it is carried from the time soldiers come within 10 or 12 miles of the front. Even at this distance gas shells may fall. In that case the command is given, "Gas."

At the command of Mr. TILSON the soldiers in the gallery put on their masks.

[Applause.]

Mr. TILSON. There being gas in the neighborhood to cause the alarm they would undoubtedly get some gas inside the mask, so it is necessary for them to empty the mask. Before I give that command I should, however, give another command, as it is very uncomfortable to carry the mask in that position. I shall now give the command, "Complete the adjustment." That is in order to make it more comfortable. Otherwise they must carry the weight of the mask from the mouthpiece in the mouth between the teeth and the lips, and it is a very heavy pull on the mouth unless the knapsack is strung up. Having completed the adjustment, the position which the men are now in is what is known as the "alert" position. I omitted giving one command, "Take off masks." [Soldiers removed masks.]

When they come within a distance of 2 miles of the front line they must carry their masks all the time in the alert position, which these men are now doing, the flaps of the knapsack open, so that they can get at the mask easily. Being already at the alert position, which they always take within 2 miles of the front line, from this position they are supposed to put on the masks in less time than before. They are supposed to do it in six seconds, and gentlemen can take the time if they wish. I shall now give the usual commands: "Gas." [The soldiers quickly put on masks. Applause.] "Empty masks." [The soldiers execute the command.] The gas soon dims the eyepiece and it must be cleaned. "Clean right eyepiece." "Clean left eyepiece." [The soldiers execute the commands as given.] No more gas shells having fallen, the commander comes to the conclusion there is no more gas, but he wishes to be sure of it, so by having them slightly release the nose clamps and raise the hood a little they can ascertain whether there is any gas still in the neighborhood. I shall give the command and the squad will illustrate it: "Test for gas." [The soldiers execute the command.] Having now ascertained that there is no more gas in the neighborhood, I shall give the last command: "Take off masks." [The soldiers remove masks. Prolonged applause.]

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. How can the commanding officer give the order that the gentleman has just given with these masks on?

Mr. TILSON. He can do it. It is a very mumbling sort of order, but it can be understood by seeing what the commander himself is doing about this time. Then they also have signals, and along the line they have regular automobile horns.

Mr. MILLER of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. MILLER of Washington. We have all heard of the form of gas that blisters not only the face but the body. What protection, if any, has been taken against that?

Mr. TILSON. They are making a sort of sou'wester suit that incloses the soldier all over, from head to foot, with straps under the boots, with a hood that goes over the head—in fact, a complete suit. It seems to me it would be very uncomfortable in hot weather. Certain men who have to handle the guns or anything where that substance is will have to wear that suit. It seems to me that soon there will be so many things necessary to be carried in order to protect a man's life that they are going to finally reach an impasse.

Mr. MILLER of Washington. And we are manufacturing those?

Mr. TILSON. A limited number of the oil suits, but we are manufacturing the masks in great numbers. It is the belief that we shall be able to manufacture without difficulty all that we need for ourselves and all that our allies may need.

Mr. GARNER. That is, the gas masks?

Mr. TILSON. The gas masks.

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman says they are manufacturing the improvement of the mouthpiece, the second one to which he pointed?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. And they are experimenting with the other?

Mr. TILSON. Yes; the hard rubber.

Mr. GARNER. And if they fail to manufacture the second in order to get the third, we would criticize. If they failed to get the third and throw the others away, we would still criticize.

Mr. TILSON. I shall not criticize if they go on making the second till the third is ready to make. If the third is better, I

shall not criticize if they throw away a few of the second when they get the third.

Mr. GARNER. I just want to mention that to show what an awful fix they are in.

Mr. TILSON. As I said on another occasion, in accordance with the scriptures, we ought "to prove all things," and improve everything we can, but we should not neglect to "hold fast that which is good," and which we have tried and know to be good. I think that has been one of our difficulties. We have been trying to get the absolutely ideal, and meanwhile we have not gotten anything at all, always looking forward to the time when we could have the very best.

Mr. GARNER. Then, the gentleman is not inclined to criticize if they go on and manufacture something they have, but afterward throw it away?

Mr. TILSON. To a reasonable degree; no. I do not think anybody is subject to that criticism. They would be subject to criticism if they did not take every precaution to have enough masks and to be sure they did have enough masks to protect all of the men they are going to send within the danger zone.

The gas is heavier than air, so it goes down into the dug-out or trench. It is so heavy that it stays there on the bottom, so they have invented this tool which I show you to take up the gas. It takes quite a little knack to use it. The idea is to bring the tool up flat, so as to bring the gas up with it.

I wish to spend the rest of the time allotted to me in a description of these masks. This one which I show you now is a French mask, the same as I presented to you almost a year ago, except that the face piece has better material in it, to keep out the new gas, and it has been impregnated with the new kind of chemicals, to take care of the new gas. I am informed that the French are also making some of the box-respirator type.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the gentleman one question. Do our people understand the component elements of the "mustard" gas?

Mr. TILSON. I could not inform the gentleman as to that. I suppose they are studying it. Perhaps the gentleman from Illinois, Dr. FOSTER, could tell the gentleman.

Mr. FOSTER. I think so. They have analyzed it here.

Mr. HARDY. I shall not ask whether they use it against the enemy, but I hope they do.

Mr. TILSON. Here is the Italian mask, which is much like the French mask, except that they carry it in a tin box. Upon it in large letters in Italian is a warning to the effect that he who leaves off this mask dies, and that he should always keep it with him.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. I will.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman tell us what mask our men are now using?

Mr. TILSON. Our men are now using the middle one on the board, the same one the gentleman from New York wore. It is the middle one on the board here [pointing].

Mr. SNYDER. That is of our own manufacture?

Mr. TILSON. Oh, yes.

Mr. SNYDER. And they are not using masks other than our own manufacture?

Mr. TILSON. Well, I can not tell the gentleman, but I know that January last marked the beginning of a large manufacture of these masks.

Mr. SNYDER. But just previous to that they were using masks made also by France?

Mr. TILSON. I am not quite sure as to that, but I think we had some from Great Britain.

Mr. SNYDER. They are as well fixed for masks as any of the other armies at this time?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. So they are not without proper protection as far as masks are concerned?

Mr. TILSON. Probably what the gentleman has in mind is that they were not masks of our manufacture.

Mr. SNYDER. What I had in mind was to be sure our men did have protection of masks, notwithstanding the fact they did not have those of our manufacture.

Mr. LOBECK. Is the mask the soldiers in the gallery used the one our soldiers are using now?

Mr. TILSON. Yes. The mask the soldiers used in the gallery is the same one I have in my collection. It is the one the gentleman from New York put on. The third one on the board has only a very slight improvement, making it fit the head better, but it is really the same thing.

Mr. HARDY. Was the masks used by the soldiers made in America?

Mr. TILSON. Oh, yes; they were made in America.

Unfortunately for the rest and comfort of the soldiers, the gas shells are about as apt to fall in the night as in the day, so that it often becomes necessary for men to sleep in their masks, if they sleep at all. I believe the gentleman from New York will testify that it would be very difficult for anyone to sleep in that mask. In fact, no one could sleep with those clasps on his nose; therefore this mask [indicating] has been devised for that purpose. You will note the air ducts leading to the eyes and the breathing arrangement here. This is known as the Tissot mask. It is made out of very soft, pliable rubber, and has ventilation to the eyes so that the eyepiece will not dim and the breathing arrangement here so that nothing has to go into the mouth. It is so soft that a man, if he is sufficiently exhausted, can lie down and sleep in it.

This one is known as the P. H. helmet, which the British were using as a secondary mask and which I showed here last June. It is not considered now as proof against gas for a very long time and is rapidly going out of use.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What does the enemy use?

Mr. TILSON. I am going to show that in a moment. Here is something which will throw a little light on an international matter of considerable interest in this country. We all wondered why the Russians completely broke down. I have wondered if it were not, when they discovered that they had to wear such things as this [illustrating] in order to live at all, that the Bolsheviks decided they had better quit. This is a Russian mask.

Here is a mask taken from a captured German a very short time ago. The receptacle which contains the chemicals is very much smaller than ours and lasts a shorter time. Therefore each man has to carry an extra one of these lamp-body affairs with him. You will note that the face piece is made of leather instead of rubber. The German mask that I saw last year had rubber of a rather poor quality, but the masks they have been taking from the Germans recently have no rubber at all. They use leather for the face of the mask. The elastic bands that hold the mask to the face and make it conform to the shape of the head instead of being rubber are made of wire spring sewed up in cloth. That would indicate that there is a shortage of rubber in Germany. I am glad to see a shortage of something over there. [Applause.]

As I told you a few moments ago, horses also must have masks, and we have one complete factory in this country now turning out horse masks. I have one here, fully impregnated, that will protect a horse. It is the one now on this horse's head. Unless you were close to detect the odor you would not realize a great difference between the mask we are now making for our horses and the British horse mask. Here is the British mask. It is sewed instead of riveted. It must be entirely impregnated, including the elastic band, which soon puts the elastic band out of business. Our mask is riveted, so that this part which goes around the bridle is not impregnated, neither is the elastic band, which I think is an improvement. You will notice that the upper part of the horse's nose is all that is necessary to be covered.

A MEMBER. What about the eyes?

Mr. TILSON. You have often heard of a horse laugh, but never of a horse cry. The eyes of a normal horse do not lachrymate. A horse has the good sense to breathe through his nose. There is no necessity of putting a mask over his mouth, which materially simplifies the problem.

The captain in charge of this particular work is as proud of it as a pair of newlyweds of their first baby; and well he may be, for it is a necessary as well as humane work, being done most efficiently and in the finest possible spirit.

Mr. FESS. Would the gentleman care to say anything about what we are doing offensively, as to the character of the gas?

Mr. TILSON. As I said earlier in my remarks, I thought we had better not discuss that at all, because even the dropping of a hint might be of advantage to the enemy if communicated to him. I feel that we are doing the work properly, and owing to the peculiar nature of the work I think we ought not to talk about it. [Applause.]

It is a great satisfaction to be able to speak so favorably, so enthusiastically, of the progress being made in this highly important field of defensive preparation. Fortunately, the gas mask is not made of metal, except to a minor degree, and does not require the special tools, dies, jigs, and gauges necessary to make arms, ammunitions, and airplanes. This fact detracts in no way from the credit due to those who have had this work in charge. In my judgment, the gas-defense service is now justifying its name. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON].



Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, the wolf still yelps at my heels. Two years ago, using the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb as an illustration, I spoke of the real cause of the opposition to me. As I then said, I am the Representative of the whole people of my district, but I wear the collar of none; I refuse to submit to the dictation of selfish interests or to be the tool of big business; I am too much interested in the cause of labor and the oppressed, too much the friend of the common man, to be acceptable to those in my district who consider themselves as belonging to a superior class. In the words of Mirabeau, "In all countries, in all times, the aristocracies have implacably pursued every friend of the people." The shoddy American aristocracy of riches is the most vindictive of them all.

Two years ago the people of my district passed judgment upon me in an election in which I was opposed by two popular men, with the result that I received 76 per cent of the total vote, while my opponents together received 24 per cent. I carried every voting box in Jefferson County.

Confronted with this evidence of the people's approval, the wolves slunk away temporarily, but soon returned to snarl at my heels. They have hounded me persistently since my first election. They have criticized me; they have nagged me; I could do nothing to please them. They have sought to distract my attention from my duties. I have had to stop from time to time to kick them away. Now, confronted with the prospect that I will again be reelected, they gnash their fangs in desperation and would tear me limb from limb. They fear that it is now or never; that I will soon become so well entrenched that it will be hopeless to drag me down. They are making a last desperate effort, sparing no pains nor trouble, regarding neither honor nor truth in their attacks.

I proved that I did not muddy their water and that neither I nor my brother insulted them, and now they say that I am not a real lamb. These wolves in sheep's clothing with lamb's wool in their teeth—they claim that I am not a real lamb, and that therefore they should devour me.

They say that I am not good enough American for them—not a patriot. The News and Age-Herald say that I am not patriot enough for them and the mammon worshippers for whom they speak—not good enough for Editor Glass and Editor Barrett, twin pickles, one in conceit and alcohol, the other in his own venom—Glass and Barrett, neither of whom ever had a patriotic thought or ever did a patriotic deed—Glass and Barrett, who hate each other with all the bitterness of their small souls, who feel for each other merited and measureless contempt. Heaven help me if I be not good enough for such as they!

And little "Me, Too," the Ledger, peeps out of its hole to squeak at me. The weakest of the lot—but I pause, "Brave spirits war not with the dead."

#### PAYING FOR THE WAR.

Next to soldiers, money is the most needed thing to win the war. Lloyd-George said that the war will be won with silver bullets, and this is nearly true. Our brave soldiers will die in France in vain if by unwise financiering we bankrupt our country and become unable to supply them with munitions of war. Every true patriot is concerned in seeing that proper financial measures for the support of the war are adopted. The Congressman who does not interest himself in this question is lacking in a proper sense of responsibility.

The question of financing the war was one of the first to which President Wilson gave consideration. In his war message of April 2, 1917, after advising a declaration of war against Germany he proceeded to discuss what the war would involve. He said:

It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

President Wilson warned Congress against "the inflation which would be produced by vast loans." He held that the financial burden of the war should be sustained so far as equitable "by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation."

I approved the President's reasoning. Though not always willing to go blindly where he points, I respect his master intellect. And as the financial view which he expressed agreed with my own I was glad to support his plan for financing the war. The war-revenue bill presented by Secretary McAdoo was framed on the plan to pay half of the war cost by bonds and half by taxation. This bill had the President's approval, passed with my support, and is the law now in effect.

However, the cost of the war began to run higher than had been calculated. An additional bond issue was authorized by Congress last fall, and recently the third liberty loan was authorized. This brings the total bond issues up to the stupendous sum of \$14,000,000,000, or \$140 for every man, woman, and child in the United States. But notwithstanding the repeated bond issues and the many billions increase of the public debt no increase in taxes on profits has been made. Congress did not adhere to the President's plan of paying half the war cost from bonds and half from taxation. Whether the President changed his mind I do not know. I do not think that he did change. I rather think that the big business and financial interests who are making millions out of the war and who would have been compelled to pay the increased taxes are so powerful that Congress has been unable to carry out the President's plan.

Our present rate of taxation on war profits is much lower than the British rate. On concerns earning as much as \$500,000,000 our rate is roughly 32 per cent, the British rate is 25 per cent on profits up to the three prewar-year average, and 80 per cent upon war profits. Under our rates we will collect for 1917 \$3,500,000,000, which is less than one-fourth of our expenditures. Had we adopted the British rate our collections for the same period would have been from \$2,500,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 more, or a total of not less than \$5,000,000,000. For instance, the United States Steel Corporation will pay for 1917 taxes \$233,000,000. Had that corporation been located in Great Britain it would pay on the same earnings \$387,000,000, so that the Steel Corporation by paying the American rate instead of the British rate saves \$154,000,000, and is able to pay its stockholders 49 cents on the dollar for 1917 alone.

I have viewed the repeated bond issues with great apprehension. I see the evils which the President predicted transpiring before my own eyes. Prices of all commodities have increased 21 per cent since we entered the war. This is the direct result of repeated bond issues. A great inflation of circulation has resulted, gold money has disappeared. The American dollar is now below par in foreign countries. Mr. McAdoo advises that we melt our silver money into bars as the silver in the dollar is worth more than 100 cents. The country's financial situation is rapidly growing worse.

Recently in voting for the third liberty loan I felt it my duty to call attention to the situation and to urge that taxes be laid upon the war profiteers. I supported the President's position as given in his war message. I was met by the assertion that greater taxes would cripple business, that business could not afford to pay more than was now being paid. I subsequently answered this by calling attention to the enormous profits that are being made by the great industrial concerns. I took up particularly the case of the Steel Corporation and showed that by its own admission it had made for 1917, after paying all taxes and charges of every kind, 49 cents on every dollar of the par value of its common stock; and pointed out that if the true facts were known it had earned perhaps 100 per cent on its common stock.

My exposure of the profiteering of the Steel Trust was in good faith. Perhaps I forgot for the moment that it controlled the press and powerful political influences in my district; perhaps I forgot or maybe I had courage enough to tell the truth in behalf of the public welfare, even though it meant my own ruin.

However that may be, I make no apology to the Steel Trust or to its hirelings, its editors, its sycophants, its parasites, its bootlickers, or its deluded friends, who can see no wrong in anything it may do. I did my duty as I saw it, and whether I shall sink or swim, it was a patriotic action and will redound to the Nation's welfare.

#### PATRIOTS AND PROFITEERS.

But it seems that I laid my hand upon the "Ark of the Covenant"; that is, the only ark of the covenant that a certain element in my district care about. I raised my hand against their idol, and I must be punished. There was scurrying to and fro, mines were laid, plans formed, and a plot concocted for my quick undoing.

My speech was made on April 6. On April 9 a notable gathering was held in the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham—that splendid hostelry, the center of extravagance and display of the swagger and fashion in my city. But this occasion was a worthy one. The object of the meeting was to promote the sale of liberty bonds. Numerous wealthy business men had gathered around the well-loaded board. It was a congenial and prosperous company, and soon speeches were declared in order. The occasion was a patriotic one, in which men's nobler and self-sacrificing instincts were to be appealed to. But always there are those who are willing to pervert a patriotic occasion to base

political ends. The Tutwiler luncheon was no exception. There were those present who were willing to endanger the bond campaign in order to do me an injury. When patriotic fervor had reached its height up rose the pastor of a fashionable Episcopal Church in my city and proceeded to climb the ladder of eloquent praise for America and denunciation of her foes. Evidently this gentleman of the cloth classed me as one of the latter, for he said:

We ought to conscript every man who is capable of working in the industrial plants or in the offices, at the lathe in the munition plants, or in the factory, or at the typewriter—every man in his place, taking everyone that is needed to win this war; and while we are at it we might conscript a Congressman who is in sympathy with the sentiment in this community and who will represent this people and that great sentiment in Congress.

And having paid me this tribute, he proceeded to demolish the Germans by saying:

America was buffeted on one cheek by German and she turned the other one. She was buffeted on that one, and then all scriptural law was fulfilled. And now, by God we are going to lick Germany.

The quotations are taken from the News's report of the speech. Still, I presume they are correct.

Evidently there were a number of conscriptionists at the meeting, for the News says that the pastor's reference to conscription, including the conscription of a Congressman, was cheered mightily. And so we have the key to the sentiments of the speaker and his cheerers and the platform of the candidate for Congress whom they will conscript. Conscription not only for the Army but for industry—dragging men from their homes to serve in the ranks and also to toil in the factories and on the farm. Conscription of men and women, too, not only for war service but for the service of the great profit-making corporations, so that millionaires may be multiplied and our Nation's resources monopolized. Conscription not only for times of war but to maintain vast standing armies even after peace has come, for that is what the Birmingham papers preach and the speaker and his cheerers want. They would not allow the humble workers of America to put aside the yoke of military service with the coming of peace, but would keep them trained for future wars and future opportunities for profiteering and plundering.

These conscriptionists believe in conscripting our boys for soldiers and men and women to toil in the factories and on the farm, but always they have in mind the conscription of the humble and the poor. They do not favor conscription for themselves. If it should be proposed to conscript one of them to follow a plow or roll a wheelbarrow or beat hot iron—to take him away from his luxurious home and to put him to doing some useful work for the country—he would resent it to the death. These conscriptionists believe in conscription of human beings, but not of dollars. They consider that they are making a sacrifice equal to that of the soldiers who do the fighting when they lend money to the Government at a good rate of interest in nontaxable bonds. If it should be proposed to conscript money and big industrial plants to carry on the war they would howl that the pillars of civilization were being pulled down. Human beings may be conscripted, they say, but property is sacred.

But the speaker went too far. There at least is no need to conscript a candidate for Congress to oppose me. Dozens of ambitious men want my job, dozens of them have had their lightning rods up for months, but they have been afraid. If only the small but powerful influences which were at work at the Tutwiler will give the word these would-be candidates will spring to the task. It is an intolerable evil of political conscription that the selection is made by the elect few, and the candidate when chosen knows well the source of the honor. The favored one will be the candidate not of the people but of his conscriptors. He will not stand on his own merit, but upon the support and money of the few who select him. The "hand-picked one," if he should succeed me, will be the Representative not of the people as a whole but of a few big corporations and their puppets. Oh, unhappy the day when the people of my district are thus mistreated, and when their Congressman is merely the tool of the selfish and avaricious.

#### THE PLOT THICKENS.

It is obvious that the attack on me was prearranged. Taking it as a text, the News followed with a column of coarse editorial abuse and dishonest criticism. Then the Age-Herald took the matter up with a report which deliberately misrepresented my speech exposing the Steel Trust, and at the next liberty loan luncheon a cut-and-dried resolution was sprung, condemning my speech and charging that I did not faithfully represent my constituents in my position. And on Sunday morning the

Age-Herald cartooned me on its front page as a Bolshevik, and the News reiterated its false criticisms.

The whole "flare-up" was obviously a conspiracy. Birmingham had been worked to a fever heat of patriotism in the sale of liberty bonds and was responding nobly to the call, but these narrow and venomous partisans had no respect for that. They would ruin the sale of the bonds if thereby they could injure me. I attacked their god—the Steel Trust. I questioned the good faith of the great war contractors. I criticized the profiteers and money worshipers. I said that no man has the right to come out of this war richer than he went into it. I sought to make the people who are making money out of this war devote their profits to paying for it. I tried to protect coming generations and babes yet for a hundred years unborn. Therefore I am unpatriotic, I must be politically sandbagged. The resolution condemning my speech was passed by men few or none of whom had read it.

#### MY RECORD.

The Birmingham papers from the very first have sought to discredit me. They have misrepresented and criticized whenever that course was possible. They have belittled and ridiculed whenever they could, and for the rest have ignored me altogether. During the trying times of last spring and summer they nagged and hectoring me in nearly every issue. Whatever I did they criticized as wrong. They commanded me with threats what to do and scolded and misrepresented what I did. The pitiable Ledger, after remaining on the fence for weeks on conscription, came out just before the vote was taken with a bluster as to what would happen to me if I did not vote for it, and later ridiculed my speech against it and called it a "tirade." I sent out the speech to show my constituents the reasons for my vote, and now the Ledger and the News quarrel with me for sending out the speech. Had I had these papers' principles I would have waited to see which way the crowd went and then been the loudest shouter of them all.

The News and Age-Herald have steadily misrepresented me. Of the two perhaps the News has been the least despicable, for its editor has done his own lying, while the Age-Herald has set its hired slanderers to sandbag me. These papers have tried to create an atmosphere of disloyalty about me. They have reiterated that I was opposing the administration and had set myself up in antagonism to the President. There are honest people among my constituents who have been misled into actually believing such things. The assassin of political reputation is as despicable as the slanderer of private character.

The real fact is that in all respects necessary to stand the acid test of loyalty as described by the President in his recent letter on the Wisconsin situation, I have proven 100 per cent pure. Of the dozens of measures relating to the war, either directly or indirectly, in only three have I voted against what was reported as the judgment of officers of the administration. Those three are the conscription bill, the espionage bill, and the explosives bill. I challenge my critics to show to the contrary. I have been willing to vote for every soldier, every ship, and every dollar needed to carry on the war.

I will be frank. I have voted for the measures proposed, not because some officer of the administration advised it but because they met the approval of my judgment. I have not been a rubber-stamp Congressman, but have tried to weigh patriotically every measure presented and to vote for the best interest of my country. It is I who am Congressman. It is I who took the oath of office. It is I who must face my conscience and my Maker. And always I have felt that I must make the final decision for myself. For this frame of mind I offer no man an apology.

The Age-Herald libels me in a cartoon as a "Bolshevik." Poor dolt. He does not see that it is he and those for whom he speaks and the propaganda that he carries on that makes the Industrial Workers of the World possible. I am standing for old-fashioned Americanism, for the America of our fathers, and for American liberties, for freedom of speech, of conscience, and for real democracy. He would have all the vast wealth of this great young Republic collected into the coffers of a superior class and used by them with a free hand to oppress the great masses. He and his kind are driving for the same conditions in America that produced the Bolsheviks in Russia—he the bourgeois—while I would stay the rapacity of exploitation and strive toward conditions where there would be few millionaires and no anarchists, but reasonable plenty for all.

I pass by the coarse abuse of the News so far as it relates to my personal qualities. Such piffing and contemptible criticism is not to be dignified by notice. Glass criticizes me for having obtained the discharge from service of a number of soldiers. In every case the soldiers were boys of 16 and 17 or were physi-



cally unfit for service. The military laws required that they be discharged. As the servant of my constituents I merely presented the facts to the authorities. No favoritism was shown nor political pull exerted. These boys were unfit for service; they should never have been recruited. Glass's criticism is as dishonest as it is petty.

Glass says I am a Socialist. This is false, and he knew it was false when he wrote it. He says that consciously or unconsciously I have cooperated with German propagandism. There is only one answer appropriate to be made to such a statement. He lied. Lied deliberately and maliciously, not in heat, but cold-bloodedly and basely, to do me an injury.

I realize what power the press has; how it may mold public opinion; how, by base innuendoes, it may destroy the proudest reputation; how it may create around the noblest character an atmosphere of hatred and disgust. I realize what a load I carry in the united opposition of the Birmingham dailies; how I am cut off from my people and can not reach them except through an occasional speech, which my foul-hitting critics would deny me the poor privilege of sending. I realize how impossible is the task of my sending the truth to overtake their misrepresentations. But I am undismayed. I confront the plot against me with calm and untroubled faith that God is in heaven and justice will triumph.

The fight on me is not one in which I alone am interested. It is a fight against me because I am the people's Representative. It is a fight against the people and would deprive them of the right to choose their own spokesman. It is the fight of the selfish, the insincere, the false patriot, the money worshiper, the parasites of big business against the toiling masses. I have been selected as a victim because I have dared to criticize the profiteers and war contractors. I have dared to stand for the rights of men above the interests of property. I have dared to have humanity as my watchword instead of greed.

Let no man be deceived as to the issue. There is no question of my patriotism by any honest man who knows the facts. I have served my country as a private soldier in time of war, which not one of my critics has done. My life is an open book of service to my fellow man, and I appeal to that. The real question is whether the Steel Trust and the selfish interests and their hirelings shall have them a little Congressman of their own in the Birmingham district or will the whole people be represented.

The daily papers, except for the spleen of their editors, do not attack me because of any principles or convictions of their own, for they have none. They are merely the tools of those higher up, of the big business interests who are their masters.

#### THE BIRMINGHAM DAILIES.

How sweet it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. Hating each other as only the jealous can, cutting each other's throats at every chance, feeling for each other the deepest contempt—the Birmingham dailies are united for the first time in opposition to me. Oh, happy I, that have enabled the rabbit, the monkey, and the serpent to sing in sweet harmony.

Barrett and Glass, what a fine pair they are to teach patriotism and high-mindedness to a community! And now they are united in libeling their Congressman. Happy they must be in such a genial association. Lately they were caterwauling at each other, and Barrett published his opinion of Glass in a double column, from which I quote these chaste extracts:

Frank P. Glass, the editor of the Birmingham News, whose principal object in life is to criticize others in the columns of his newspaper, who has always been the puppet of some politician, and who has always sought to be a political leader without achieving an iota of success, is out in a long diatribe in his newspaper yesterday afternoon criticizing an article over the signature of Ned Brace in Sunday's Age-Herald.

Again:

This man Glass, of the Birmingham News, has been dirty and sneaking so long that both the editor of the Age-Herald and the respectable public are disgusted with him.

Again:

The mighty Ned Brace to whom he refers was not in the Montgomery conference. There were some splendid gentlemen in that conference, into which that pirate of journalism, Frank P. Glass, injected himself. There were men in that conference who were fighting for a principle. Would that the editor of the Birmingham News had been doing likewise, rather than possibly watching for the shekels that might be strewn in this State by those with an ax to grind.

Frank Glass in his newspaper career has always had such a keen scent for campaign funds that it is difficult for him to distinguish the difference between the editor of principle and patriotism and the editor who merely follows the train of the dollar.

Again referring to the way in which Glass treated the administration's coal-saving order, he said:

Yet this man Glass, this venal editor of the Birmingham News, saw fit to criticize his administration vigorously when it endeavored to conserve coal by closing on Mondays industries and department stores

which advertise on Sundays. This editor was looking to the dollar in the advertising columns of his Sunday newspaper. When the dollar and patriotism were placed side by side—when the dollar and the support of the boys at the front were in parallel columns—he chose the dollar.

I have not at hand what Glass said about Barrett. I remember that he charged Barrett with having betrayed the whisky cause, which he had long championed. What each really thinks of the other would be unfit to print. God pity and save them both—if He consistently can.

From the very first the Birmingham dailies tried to bludgeon me into submitting to their dictation. They want a humble, servile Congressman whom they can dictate to and whom I ignored their hectoring they split their lungs with criticism. The attack on me has been carefully planned for months. The papers suspended their criticisms last fall. They saw that the people were getting tired of their scolding me. I then predicted that they were waiting until the opening of the congressional campaign. The "flare-up" is merely the enemy's great spring offensive long planned and carefully prepared. They are dishonest in assigning my speech as the reason. It is merely a false excuse which they give for what they had intended to do had I not made the speech. I will send the speech they criticized to my constituents. I challenge any honest man after reading it to point out where I made any criticism of the President or of any officer of the Government. To the contrary, that speech advocated carrying out the financial policy favored by the President in his war message.

The Birmingham dailies evidently think the people are fools. I do not think so. To the contrary, I know that they are not fools and I know that the instinct for a square deal and fair play is strong in the hearts of my constituents. I know that they will resent the unprincipled attacks on me. I know that they will not allow my dishonest critics to intimidate them. The great mass of the people in my district look on me as their friend and champion. They will accept as an attack on themselves the efforts for my political assassination. I am receiving dozens of letters with promises of support. The people are with me.

My answer to the false criticisms of my opposition is my announcement for Congress. There will be no backdown on my part. We will put this thing up to the people and let them decide. I give fair warning to all if I should be again chosen as Congressman from the ninth district I will continue as I have in the past to do my duty as He gives me light to see it. I will be no rubber stamp. I will wear no man's collar. I will listen to advice from all and consider it carefully, but I will make the decision myself. I will not submit to dictation from any interest, no matter how rich or powerful, but prayerfully and humbly as a patriot should and with a just sense of responsibility in this hour of the Nation's peril I will serve my country and my people with the best that in me lies.

I have no support from the daily press, no way to reach my constituents except through my speeches. Therefore in order to answer my critics I am forced to use this method. I shall send this address to my constituents. The papers, of course, will criticize, vilify, and ridicule it and me, but I am willing to endure this for my convictions. If by making this fight for the people I may be of benefit to them and to my country, I am willing to suffer.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, the committee will have to rise about 3 o'clock for a most important matter, and for that reason I suggest to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. CARY] that the remainder of the general debate be reserved until after that time, so that we may go ahead with the consideration of the bill now under the five-minute rule. I might say that when the committee does rise at 3 o'clock an important bill will be considered in the House, and after that I expect to go back into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of District legislation. If the gentleman has somebody that is anxious for time just now, I have no serious objection.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I want one minute of the time, if the chairman has no objection.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, are we considering now the bill H. R. 10894?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. We are under general debate.

Mr. WHEELER. Why does the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. CARY] control the time on this side, when he is for the bill, and we have a minority report here against the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The gentleman was recognized because he is the ranking member on the committee.

Mr. WHEELER. He is not entitled to the division of time over here. He is for the bill. I do not want any time myself, but—

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. If the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WHEELER] wants time, he can have mine.

Mr. WHEELER. I do not want any time myself. I do not know whether the other Members who signed this report do or not.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. So far as I am concerned, the gentleman can have all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to state that there was a unanimous consent conferring the control of half of the time on the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] and half on the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. CARY]. The Chair is given no alternative in the premises.

Mr. WHEELER. The chairman of the committee and the gentleman from Wisconsin are both for the measure.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I can only say to the gentleman from Illinois that we are operating under the unanimous-consent rule.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. CARY] desire recognition or does the gentleman from Wisconsin agree to accede to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON]?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. CARY] might use some of his time now.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the chairman of the committee yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. Under the present regulations, as I understand it, all officers of the Army and Navy are permitted to purchase supplies at the departments suggested in this bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. That is my information.

Mr. DOWELL. This bill then is intended to cover officers outside of the Army and Navy?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. It is intended to cover Government employees who are not in the Army or Navy.

Mr. DOWELL. Is there any reason, so far as the gentleman knows, why that will in any way assist in expediting the work in these departments?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I can say, in my opinion it will expedite the business very materially if the clerks who are working for the Government here in time of war can buy their groceries and supplies more cheaply in one place than in another. It will mean that more of them will be willing to work for the Government than otherwise would. I will say to the gentleman that we are not now discussing the bill under the five-minute rule.

Mr. DOWELL. Can the gentleman suggest any reason why Members of Congress should be included in this list, as provided in section 2?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. There may not be any reason for the gentleman to be included in it, but there is for me and others that I know, and that is that I can buy my groceries 33½ per cent cheaper than from a grocery without charging the taxpayers anything, and I want to do it because I need the money. [Laughter.]

Is it not correct that the gentleman is a bachelor and lives at a hotel?

Mr. DOWELL. That is immaterial. The question is whether Members of Congress shall do what other citizens of the United States shall not do. They ought not to be preferred. I am opposed to giving them any privilege that is not extended to all American citizens.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. We will come to that a little later.

Mr. CARY. Mr. Chairman, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROGERS].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for one minute.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the Members of the House have been very much interested in the remarks that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] has made this morning on the subject of gas and gas masks. Most of the Members here will probably recall his speech on the same subject last June. I wonder if they remembered, as they heard the speech to-day, that the man whom the colonel used a year ago to exhibit the method of wearing the masks was the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HEINTZ], whom we all love and who is now with the colors. I wonder if Members of the House have reflected that perhaps at this very moment he is putting to practical use, the most practical use possible, the lessons which we had together here in the House a year ago.

I rose simply to express the hope that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HEINTZ] in camp might read these words in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and might know that his colleagues are still thinking of him and are still wishing him every success. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. CARY] is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, if there is nobody who desires to use time under general debate I ask that the bill be read for amendment under the five-minute rule, and then if there is time we can resume the general debate.

Mr. CARY. I have the name of one Member who wishes some time on this side in general debate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Let that be deferred until later.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky requests that the general debate be now suspended, and that the bill be read for amendment under the five-minute rule, the general debate to be resumed on the completion of the bill under the five-minute rule. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That all officers and employees of the United States who reside in the District of Columbia shall be permitted to purchase supplies from such commissary stores as may be operated by either the Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Department of the United States Army or by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the United States Navy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment. I wish to say that I do not offer it as a committee amendment, but one on my own initiative.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: Strike out the words "who reside in the District of Columbia" in lines 3 and 4.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the "noes" seemed to have it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. A division, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. A division is demanded.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 19, noes 14.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I think we had better have tellers. The amendment has not been debated, and it is not understood. I did not understand it, and I ask unanimous consent to ask the gentleman from Kentucky a question.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent, pending his demand for tellers, to ask the gentleman from Kentucky a question. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. This would make the United States purchaser for all of its employees, if this amendment were agreed to, everywhere, of every kind, in the United States?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. It would.

Mr. CANNON. If this is not voted down, I am willing to move to strike out the whole thing. [Laughter.]

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of no quorum.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois demands tellers, and the gentleman from New York makes the point that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Sixty Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Alexander	Dyer	James	Norton
Anthony	Eagan	Johnson, S. Dak.	Oliver, N. Y.
Bacharach	Estopinal	Jones	Osborne
Barkley	Fairchild, B. L.	Kahn	Parker, N. J.
Beshlin	Fisher	Kearns	Parker, N. Y.
Blackmon	Flynn	Kelley, Mich.	Porter
Bowers	Fordney	Kennedy, R. I.	Powers
Brodbeck	Freeman	Kettner	Price
Burnett	Fuller, Mass.	King	Ragsdale
Byrnes, S. C.	Gallagher	Kinkaid	Rainey, H. T.
Caldwell	Gallivan	Kreider	Ramsey
Campbell, Kans.	Glynn	LaGuardia	Rankin
Campbell, Pa.	Goodwin, Ark.	Larsen	Rayburn
Carew	Gould	Leshner	Riordan
Carter, Mass.	Graham, Pa.	Lobeck	Rodenberg
Cleary	Gray, Ala.	Lunn	Romjue
Coady	Gray, N. J.	McClintic	Rowe
Copley	Gregg	McCormick	Rowland
Costello	Griest	McCulloch	Rubey
Cox	Griffin	McLaughlin, Pa.	Rucker
Crago	Hamilton, N. Y.	McLemore	Russell
Curry, Cal.	Hamlin	Magee	Sabath
Dale, N. Y.	Haskell	Maher	Sanders, La.
Dallinger	Haugen	Mann	Scott, Iowa
Darrow	Hayes	Martin	Scott, Pa.
Dempsey	Heintz	Meeker	Scully
Denison	Hensley	Mondell	Shackleford
Dewalt	Hicks	Moore, Pa.	Sherwood
Dickinson	Hood	Moore, Ind.	Shouse
Donovan	Houston	Morin	Siegel
Dooling	Howard	Mudd	Slemp
Doremus	Humphreys	Neely	Small
Drukker	Hutchinson	Nelson	Smith, Idaho
Dupré	Igoe	Nichols, Mich.	Smith, T. F.



Snell	Sumners	Thompson	Weaver
Stafford	Swift	Tinkham	Webb
Stegall	Switzer	Vare	Winslow
Stelle	Tague	Vestal	Wright
Stephens, Nebr.	Tay or, Colo.	Voigt	
Strong	Templeton	Volstead	
Sullivan	Thomas	Watson, Pa.	

The committee rose; and Mr. GARNER having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. CRISP, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration H. R. 10894, found itself without a quorum, whereupon he caused the roll to be called, when 286 Members, a quorum, answered to their names, and he presented the names of the absentees to be entered in the Journal and Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A quorum is present. The committee will resume its session.

Accordingly the committee resumed its session, with Mr. CRISP in the chair.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment proposed by him. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois moves to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Does the gentleman desire to debate his motion?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I should like to be heard on my motion. There is not one-thousandth part as much reason or justice in permitting the employees of the Government to purchase their food and other supplies from the quartermaster stores of the Army as there would be to permit the men who dig the sewers and pave the streets and do the common labor of the United States to do that. They are the men who furnish the facilities, the transportation, everything that goes to make up the health of every community in the land, and they toil for not to exceed one-half the compensation that the Government employees receive. Why should we make the Government employees a preferred class?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. MADDEN. Surely.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I will say to the gentleman that there are 9,000 men working in the navy yard here, and there will be more, who will need the provisions of this bill.

Mr. MADDEN. That may be true; but there are 110,000,000 people in the United States, and they ought to be given consideration, and there ought not to be any law passed giving to any preferred class rights that do not go to every other class in the country.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I take it this bill is, of course, a war measure. I will ask the gentleman if he has any information as to whether or not the Quartermaster General of the Army or the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy has been consulted as to whether this is proper legislation or not?

Mr. MADDEN. I have no information, and I doubt if anybody else has.

Mr. McKENZIE. I wish to say to my colleague, for the information of gentlemen of the House, that no such proposition as this has been submitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MADDEN. I do not know all the facts in the case, but I do know this, that we ought to maintain the War Department for those who are engaged in war, and we should in no instance pamper the civil employees of the Government and discriminate against every man, woman, and child in the United States who happens by some unfortunate chance not to be on the Government pay roll.

Mr. LANGLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. LANGLEY. Does not the gentleman think the Quartermaster's Department and the Supply Division of the Navy Department would be unable to meet this increased demand?

Mr. MADDEN. I have no information on that. Whether they are able or not, it is not right, it is not fair, it is not just, to the rest of the American people, and we ought not under any circumstances to enact such a law.

Mr. LANGLEY. I think the gentleman is entirely correct about that. I think the Government clerks ought to have better salaries, and I have voted for that. We have also appropriated \$10,000,000 to build them houses to live in here in Washington. I think that is enough. This proposition is to go still further

and give them grub at cut rates—and Congressmen, too. This will, of course, increase the expenses of the Government, and I am opposed to any such socialistic proposition.

Mr. ROSE. I want to ask the gentleman from Illinois if he does not think that the second section of this bill is infinitely worse than the charge that was made that Congressmen had attempted to exempt themselves from taxation?

Mr. MADDEN. I am not going to criticize what Congress did with respect to taxation. I do not believe any Member of Congress ever thought he was voting for a law that did not tax him the same as every other man in the United States was taxed.

Mr. ROSE. They did not; and that is the point I want to bring out.

Mr. MADDEN. But whatever we do here, it ought to be universal. This law ought not to be enacted to give special favors to a special class. The men and women who are on the Government pay roll are receiving high compensation, much higher than the men and women who are working in other lines of industry throughout the United States, and I am against this special legislation.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. I suggest to the gentleman from Illinois that while Members of Congress did not any of them knowingly vote to exempt themselves from taxation, if we vote for this we do it with our eyes open.

Mr. MADDEN. Of course. You can not make any excuse at all that you did not know about it. And anyway, regardless of whether you vote for this or not, or whether you know about it or not, every man who is interested in the welfare of the Army of the United States, and who is anxious to promote the successful conduct of the war, and is anxious also to supply the needs of the men who have gone to the front would resent the enactment of any law to place the civil employees of the Government on a par with the soldiers. [Applause.]

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, I am opposed to that provision in section 2 which permits Members of Congress to avail themselves of the privilege accorded by this bill. I hope that the motion to strike out the enacting clause will not be adopted, but that when we get to section 2 we may strike out line 10 in so far as it relates to Members of Congress.

It is all right to talk about the employees of the Government being a favored class. They are employees of the Government. They are here from all over the United States. This House has recently raised their salaries for the very purpose that they might live. The House has considered the question with regard to rents, so that profiteers might not take the rest of the money these employees earn.

This bill means nothing else than that the Government has these supplies, has the buildings, can get the extra assistance if it is necessary, and that these men and women who are here, who are as necessary as any other branch of the Government to assist in winning this war, may not be harassed, may not be driven from their homes, may have sufficient things to eat and to wear, and so that all the money you have provided for them may not be taken from them by the profiteer, not only in rents but in clothing, in groceries, and things that they live upon. Can there be any reason why the Government should not supply these things, when it will not cost the Government a cent? They will pay enough in addition to the cost of these things to pay the expense of the extra help; and instead of raising salaries in the Capital of this Nation, and instead of raising more money, you will simply say that these men and women, these girls and young men from all over the United States, may be recognized in their own Capital, and that they may get their money's worth here instead of being simply fleeced.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. I can not yield now. There can be no argument, except the one that we are treating one class different from the other. These are Government employees. You furnish certain men in the Navy, do you not? You furnish certain men in the Army this right, do you not? Can there be any reason why you should not extend it to the rest of the Government employees in the District of Columbia in order that you may give them the same recognition and consideration?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. I can not yield.

Mr. LONGWORTH. The gentleman has asked the question himself.

Mr. RAKER. I will yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Would the gentleman from California favor this bill if he knew that the War Department had stated that it was not advisable?

Mr. RAKER. Sure I would.

A MEMBER. Is it a war measure?

Mr. RAKER. No.  
Mr. MONTAGUE. Would the gentleman favor it as a war measure?

Mr. RAKER. Yes. That is simple and easy. The trouble is that some gentlemen only look at one side of this. The War Department looks at one side of it, forgetting that there are 20,000 young men and women here whose help must be had, and there seems to me there can be no objection to it.

Mr. WHEELER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. I will.

Mr. WHEELER. Does the gentleman think for a minute that the Commissary Department could supply all the employees of the Government at this time?

Mr. RAKER. Of course it could.

Mr. WHEELER. Does not the gentleman think that it has all it can possibly do now?

Mr. RAKER. No.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Chairman, I will not occupy your time a minute. I merely want to say that Members of Congress should not be given privileges not extended to everybody else. Surely this provision in the bill should be eliminated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, there is a gross misconception as to how this bill will work out. It is for the benefit of the employees of the Government in the District of Columbia, whereby they will be permitted to purchase supplies of the commissary, and exactly the same quantity of goods will come into the District of Columbia, but less of it will come into the hands of the local grocers. More of it will go to the commissary. The Government employees can go to the commissary and purchase at a lesser price than they can purchase of the local grocer. God knows they ought to have the right to do it. I wish the House would remember this one thing, that exactly the same quantity of supplies will come into the District of Columbia to be dealt out among the various employees here. They are now buying from the local grocer, and under this they will purchase of the commissary. The officers of the Army and the Navy who are getting big salaries can buy from the commissary at cost. The United States does not lose one penny by this, and I ask why in the name of common sense a man who is paid less for his work should not have the same privilege?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, my friend from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] showed his temper a little while ago about this legislation and what it results in by moving to strike out the following words, "Who reside in the District of Columbia," so that it would read, if that had been done—

That all officers and employees of the United States shall be permitted to purchase supplies from such commissary stores.

That is what the gentleman desires, but he saw as soon as the House understood it that there was trouble in the air, and he had unanimous consent to withdraw it.

Now, let us see. We are having trouble drafting people to go into the Army. We are commissioning men for the commissary service in the Army and the Navy and appropriating one billion, two billions, and it is said five billions toward financing our allies. We are increasing the salaries of the clerks and others that ought to have been increased in the District of Columbia. Do not you think that it is well enough, with our advances to the allies, with our friend Hoover and his followers and everybody else making regulations, saying what we shall eat and what we shall sell and what we shall produce, issuing licenses—do not you think it is well for us to go a little slower? Good God, let us do the necessary things to win this war and let these employees, who will never smell gunpowder and who are having their salaries increased, in the Postal Service and elsewhere—let us increase the salaries again, if necessary, but let us keep away from socialism in time of war. [Applause.]

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that debate on the motion has been exhausted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will read the rule:

When general debate is closed by order of the House, any Member shall be allowed five minutes to explain any amendment he may offer, after which the Member who shall first obtain the floor shall be allowed to speak five minutes in opposition to it, and there shall be no further debate thereon.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the debate has been almost entirely confined to those opposing the bill, except the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has alternated in recognition, and the Chair recalls distinctly that there were two gentlemen recognized who favored the amendment.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that that motion is not in order on a motion to strike out the enacting clause.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the gentleman from Missouri say to that point of order?

Mr. BORLAND. I move that the motion to strike out the enacting clause be laid on the table.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that that motion can not be made in Committee of the Whole.

The CHAIRMAN. That motion is not in order in Committee of the Whole. The Chair thinks if the point of order is made and insisted upon, clearly under the rule debate has been exhausted.

Mr. BORLAND. I think the point of order is well taken, but I hope the gentleman will not insist upon it. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] that the committee recommend that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

#### PATROL DRIVERS, METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I call up the bill (H. R. 9784) incorporating patrol drivers into the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman calls up the bill H. R. 9784, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the patrol drivers in the employment of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia are hereby declared to be members of the Metropolitan Police Department force of the District of Columbia.*

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WHEELER].

The CHAIRMAN. How much time?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. All of the rest of the time, except that reserved by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. CARY], so that that would leave the gentleman nine minutes.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to take up any time of the House. It is a very simple bill, and simply classifies the patrol drivers as patrolmen. Patrol drivers today are not entitled to any of the benefits of the pension act which was passed in the last Congress. If they are classified as patrolmen they will come under the benefits of that act. There are about 22 patrol drivers, and they are sworn officers when called upon to do duties of a patrolman. They work a great many hours more than the patrolmen do. Some of them have been in the service for over 25 years, and all of them for the past 15 years, at least. If they should become crippled or in any way disqualified on account of physical disability they will not be able, as the law now stands, to obtain any of the benefits of the pension act.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. COX. Will this increase their salaries?

Mr. WHEELER. Probably \$10 a month.

Mr. COX. I am glad of that.

Mr. WHEELER. I think their salary is about \$90, and this will increase it about \$10. But that is not the object of the bill. It is to bring them under the provisions of the pension act which was passed at the last session of the last Congress.

Mr. MCKENZIE. And this gives the patrol drivers the same status as other members of the police force?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Does this bill meet with the approval of the police organization in the city?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes; as I understand it. It is unanimously reported favorably from the committee. If these men should become disqualified by physical disabilities, as I said before, so that they could not perform their duties, they would receive none of the benefits of this pension act.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. Of course the gentleman understands that when patrol drivers get the status of policemen they get the longevity pay, which they do not get now, which would vastly increase after a few years the compensation given them. The gentleman also knows that the examination which must be taken by a policeman to be able to become a member of the police force is perhaps the most rigid of all the examinations as to physical qualifications, and that is especially interesting to the police on account of the distribution of the fund which is in the nature of a pension to them. Have the policemen themselves, who have contributed for a number of years to this fund,



been consulted about putting all of the patrol drivers on the same basis as they?

Mr. WHEELER. I can not say as to that. I know that some of the employees of the fire department have said that this was a just measure and should be passed; and I also know, and so does the gentleman, that the patrol drivers put in far more time than do the patrolmen themselves. For example, every other Sunday they are on duty 24 hours. They have two shifts, while the patrolmen have three shifts.

Mr. SISSON. I understand; but the other feature of the matter was one that I was anxious to know about—whether the committee had thrashed out the matter. The benefits to which they will be entitled under the law, if it passes, have for a number of years been contributed by the policemen and firemen out of their salaries. The Government finally took charge of it, and it has charge now of the administration of that fund. Since we take the fund, it is in the nature of a trust fund for the benefit of the policemen and the firemen.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISSON. Yes.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. Is it not a fact that these patrol drivers are sworn in as officers and have the power to make arrests?

Mr. SISSON. That is true.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. In other words, they can be called upon by the chief at any time to go out and make an arrest?

Mr. SISSON. I am not raising that question. I am raising this question, that the physical qualifications of a man to be a patrol driver are entirely different from the requirements for a patrolman, as to health, and so forth, and if he should become a pensioner on that fund you may put a burden upon these policemen which they ought not to bear. I was simply asking if the policemen themselves and the firemen themselves, who have to stand alone an examination, are agreed to this.

Mr. WHEELER. There are a number of patrol drivers that have been in the service longer than the patrolmen have to-day.

Mr. SISSON. That is true, that may be true.

Mr. WHEELER. And on account of old age, they will be displaced in a few years.

Mr. SISSON. I do not think the gentleman understood the point of my inquiry. It was for the purpose of ascertaining whether as a matter of equity you are putting a burden upon the policemen and firemen—

Mr. WHEELER. I think not.

Mr. SISSON. That they ought not to bear.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That from and after the passage of this act the patrol drivers in the employment of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia are hereby declared to be members of the Metropolitan Police Department force of the District of Columbia.

Mr. SISSON. Does the gentleman from Illinois know what additional expense that will place upon the Treasury—how much additional salary will be the total amount?

Mr. WHEELER. I should say \$10 a month for the patrol drivers—and I think there are about 22—that will be \$220 a month.

Mr. SISSON. I am inclined to believe the gentleman perhaps states a little too low what the expense will be. I thought perhaps he had the information.

Mr. WHEELER. I think that is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I move that the bill be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The motion was agreed to.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE DEPARTMENT—TWO-PLATOON SYSTEM.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I call up the bill (H. R. 11231) to regulate the hours of duty of the officers and members of the fire department of the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk began the reading of the bill.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SISSON. I understand this bill is to be taken up under the five-minute rule and will be discussed by sections. There are several sections in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair takes that for granted, but he has not looked at it.

Mr. SISSON. It is not a very long bill, and I addressed the Chair at the close of the first section.

Mr. Chairman, I want to state I have absolutely no objection to the two-platoon system—

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise? The bill has not reached consideration under the five-minute rule.

Mr. SISSON. Have not we dispensed with the first reading of the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. It has not been done.

Mr. SISSON. Then I ask unanimous consent, to save time, to dispense with the first reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SISSON. Now, Mr. Chairman, as I have said, I have absolutely no objection to the two-platoon system, but I do have objection to arbitrarily in the law divide the firemen into two classes. I think it ought to be left as a matter of administration. Nor do I have any objection to its becoming permanent law, but the two-platoon system ought to be so liberal that the city officials administering the law would not be bound ironclad to two platoons. For instance, some cities have shifts of 8, 12, and 16 hours each. Now, the matter was before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, but I do not think really that the law is absolutely necessary, because I think it can be accomplished by increasing the number of firemen, and I will state the subcommittee, of which I am chairman, has reported and the full committee will report favorably an increase in the number of firemen to install the two-platoon system. Now, that can be done in several ways. In some cities they have 8, 10, and 16. The District Commissioners want to try out the 10 and 14 so that under this provision a fireman will be on duty 10 hours and off duty 14 hours. Then the other half of the time firemen would be on duty 14 hours and off 10 hours. Now, if this system does not work well the administration ought to have latitude enough to adopt, if they desire to do so, some different hours, for example, 8, 12, or 16. Any time that does not keep the fireman on duty a shorter time than 8 hours or longer than 16 has been the general rule that has prevailed throughout the country. I will say that the subcommittee went into this matter with some degree of care. For that reason I do object to that clause; I do not object to the law, but I would rather leave that more largely to the administration—

Mr. MADDEN. In other words, the gentleman from Mississippi, if I may be allowed, wishes to leave it discretionary with the chief of the fire department as to the hours of duty which the men should work, 8, 10, or what not?

Mr. SISSON. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SISSON. I would ask for five minutes more, because I shall say all I want to say during that time, and I perhaps will not consume all of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SISSON. I do seriously object at the very outset to tying the hands of the District Commissioners so that they will be compelled arbitrarily to adopt the 10 and 14 hour system. Now, the words "two-platoon" system would perhaps carry or convey the idea that that is what it means, but it does not necessarily mean that.

Mr. VAN DYKE. In the first section of the bill it says, "which shall be designated as a day force and a night force."

Mr. SISSON. That is all right, I do not object to that in the shifting of the day force and the night force if we were to leave it discretionally with the administration to determine whether they should have them divided into three divisions—

Mr. VAN DYKE. Two divisions.

Mr. SISSON. That is generally what is meant by the two-platoon system, and we went into the matter with some degree of care in the Committee on Appropriations. I do not believe the law is necessary to install it at all. I think the only thing necessary to do is to give the District Commissioners the number of firemen necessary to install that system. Now, you talk to some firemen about it and they will tell you that frequently they would rather have an eight-hour shift to-day so that they might have 16 hours at some other time, therefore the details of it can be worked out by administration. They never let a man work less than 8 hours except for special reasons and never force him to stay at the engine house longer than 16 hours, so some cities have 8, 12, and 16, so it is suggested by the addition of about a third, or 33 per cent, to the number of firemen the fireman has an opportunity to remain with his family at least 8 hours a day.

Mr. VAN DYKE. Would you have any objection to so changing the first section that it would provide for two platoons,

but that the two platoons should either be in the 16 or 8, 14 and 10, or 12 and 12? What I object to is three shifts during the day. That brings one man 16 hours a day.

Mr. Sisson. If you go far enough into it it may be that this man, for a certain time, through the chief of the fire department, might for a special reason desire to have 16 hours off. It simply gives more latitude, and I think makes it more serviceable to the men and more serviceable to good administration. I have no objection to the two-platoon system being installed, because you are always going to have practically the same number of men on duty all the time.

Mr. VAN DYKE. Providing for a day and night force?

Mr. Sisson. I do not object to that at all. I think our committee agreed unanimously that the so-called two-platoon system was a matter of humanity as well as of getting more efficient service out of the fire department.

Mr. MASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Sisson. I will.

Mr. MASON. The two-platoon system is the system which has worked so successfully in the city of Chicago, and I can not yet gather from what the gentleman has said—and perhaps it is my fault and probably is—in what way we could improve this.

Mr. Sisson. Because the law arbitrarily says there shall be only two divisions of them—the day and night shifts—working 10 hours and 14 hours. You see you absolutely crystallize it, and take from the commissioners and the fire department all discretion as to any other change in the hours that the men shall work.

Mr. MASON. I will say to the gentleman that, as I understand it, this two-platoon system, as applied in the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Chicago, has worked very satisfactorily.

Mr. Sisson. I do not believe the gentleman was here when I began my remarks. The subcommittee on appropriations—

Mr. MASON. Yes; I heard them.

Mr. Sisson (continuing). Having charge of appropriating money, were convinced, as is the District Committee, that the two-platoon system is right and ought to be installed in the District of Columbia. But the only difference between my position and that taken by the committee is that I thought, as a matter of administration, they ought to have more leeway in fixing hours.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Sisson] has again expired. The Clerk will read:

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. That the hours of duty of the day force shall be 10 hours; the hours of the night force shall be 14 hours: *Provided*, That once or more every two weeks, for the purpose of alternating the day force with the night force, and vice versa, the number of hours of duty herein stated may be exceeded: *Provided further*, That one force shall be at liberty at all times except as otherwise provided in section 4 of this act.

Mr. Sisson. Now, Mr. Chairman, I think we can perhaps agree so as to leave it in the discretion of the District Commissioners to fix the hours, provided they have the two shifts—the day shift and the night shift. I think we can perhaps agree on an amendment that might cure the condition. And I will say to the Chair that this morning is the first time I have seen the bill—

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, while the gentleman is taking that up, may I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record upon the subject of the two-platoon system?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record on the subject indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. Sisson. Now, as to section 2, on the first page of the bill, I think if you will strike out the whole section it will leave it then absolutely within the discretion of the District Commissioners to fix those hours. You see the day force and the night force will alternate.

Mr. VAN DYKE. I wish to bring the gentleman's attention to line 4, where it says "that one force shall be at liberty at all times." That is an important part of the bill.

Mr. Sisson. My attention had not been called to that. I have no objection to that clause, except that in the event of a disastrous fire—

Mr. VAN DYKE. That is provided for in section 4.

Mr. MASON. That is provided for.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Chairman, I move we amend by striking out all of section 2, beginning on line 10, page 1, with the words "That the hours of duty," down to and including the words "Provided further," which occur on line 4, page 2; so that section 2 shall read:

That one force shall be at liberty at all times, except as otherwise provided in section 4 of this act.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Sisson: On page 1, line 10, after the figure "2," strike out all the language down to and including the word "further," on page 2, line 4, so that section 2 will read: "That one force shall be at liberty at all times, except as otherwise provided in section 4 of this act."

Mr. VAN DYKE. Mr. Chairman, I agree to that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are directed to appoint a sufficient number of men and officers in addition to the existing force to carry out the objects of this act.

Mr. ROBBINS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. ROBBINS. I want to ask the gentleman in charge of this bill a question. How many additional firemen will this two-platoon organization require to be employed in the District of Columbia?

Mr. VAN DYKE. About 30 per cent.

Mr. Sisson. I can give you the exact figures. It will take 144 additional firemen and two additional officers. You understand that they have got all the force now on two shifts; that is, the officers; so by adding, practically, as the gentleman says, 30 per cent it will be 144 new firemen. It may seem strange to gentlemen that—

Mr. ROBBINS. Does not that seem like an enormous increase in the number of firemen?

Mr. Sisson. Not when you remember that you have in the neighborhood of 400 firemen in the service now. Every fireman has 3 hours off each day and is on duty 21 hours. He then has every fifth day and a half off. Therefore by catching up the three hours a day on each fireman, catching up the 24 hours and a little more each day in the week, and catching up half a day, it will amount to such a number of hours as that when you divide it into two forces it is only necessary that you keep one less fireman on duty than under the present system, and that fireman can be placed in the day shift instead of the night shift. In other words, I was very much surprised when I worked it out to find out that you can get two forces, one at night and one in the day, by adding 30 per cent.

Mr. ROBBINS. Right along that line, I do not see in the report of the committee any indication of how the firemen regard this and how the Commissioners of the District of Columbia regard this bill. Has it been submitted to them?

Mr. Sisson. They favor it.

Mr. VAN DYKE. It should be remembered that we are building millions of dollars' worth of additional buildings in the District of Columbia, and it will take more firemen to protect those buildings.

Mr. ROBBINS. I am simply seeking information, not being on the District Committee. But it strikes me that the first persons to be consulted about this would be the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the firemen. They have not expressed any approval, have they?

Mr. Sisson. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia were heard before our committee, and they were a unit in favor of it, and all the firemen were a unit on it. I was surprised at the situation when it was presented in the committee. Nearly all cities that have an up-to-date system have the two-platoon system. I was amazed when I found that many of these firemen for practically a week would never be able to see their families. They would live at some distance from the fire-engine house and be away for practically five days without being home.

Mr. ROBBINS. I am not opposed to this bill, but there is one other question that I would like to ask. How much additional cost to the District of Columbia will this be, either by the month or by the year, if this is put in force?

Mr. Sisson. I could tell exactly if I had before me the hearings of the Committee on Appropriations. It will cost in a year \$150,000. My recollection is that it will cost about \$158,400.

Mr. CARY. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that the commissioners are all in favor of this bill. They are in favor of the two-platoon system.

Mr. ROBBINS. I withdraw the pro forma amendment, Mr. Chairman. I have obtained the information I desired.

The CHAIRMAN. The pro forma amendment is withdrawn. The Clerk will read.



The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 5. That the provisions of this act shall not act as a repeal of any act or acts, or part or parts of any act or acts, and shall not annul, modify, or affect any city ordinance, or part or parts thereof, relating to the salaries, annual leave or vacation, sick or disability leave of absence of the officers and members of the fire-fighting force of the District of Columbia.

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. CROSSER. Just for one minute, to urge the passage of the bill. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. CARY. I make the same request, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 17, after the word "that," insert the words "except as herein provided."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VAN DYKE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the bill as amended be laid aside with favorable recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota moves that the bill as amended be laid aside with favorable recommendation. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

#### PROBATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I now call up the bill H. R. 10891.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10891) to amend and reenact an act for the establishment of a probation system for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted, etc., That an act for the establishment of a probation system for the District of Columbia, approved June 25, 1910, be amended and reenacted by striking out of section 1 of said act the following words: "and one assistant probation officer at a salary of \$1,200 per annum," and in lieu thereof insert the following: "and two assistant probation officers at a salary of \$1,200 each, and one stenographer and typist at a salary of \$1,200 per annum," so that said section 1 of said act when so amended shall read:

"That the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in general term may appoint one probation officer, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum, and as many volunteer assistant probation officers, male or female, as occasion may require; and that the police court of the District of Columbia may appoint one chief probation officer, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, and two assistant probation officers, at a salary of \$1,200 each, and one stenographer and typist, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, and as many volunteer assistant probation officers, male or female, as occasion may require.

"All such probation officers and assistants shall be appointed for a term of two years, and may be removed by the respective courts appointing them. All such volunteer probation officers shall serve without compensation, and shall have such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to them by said courts."

That section 5 of said act be amended by striking out of said section the words "five thousand dollars" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "eight thousand dollars," so that said section when so amended shall read:

"Sec. 5. That the chief probation officer of each court shall be entitled, for himself and his assistants, to a room in the building occupied by that court, and all necessary stationery and supplies for the transaction of the business of his office; and all the probation officers except volunteer officers shall be entitled to their necessary expenses in performing the duties of their office, under the direction of the court, the amount of the expense for such stationery, supplies, and expenses to be fixed and allowed by the court upon proper vouchers submitted to it by the probation officers, and accounts duly verified by their oaths; and for the purpose of this act there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$8,000, one half to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia."

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Chairman, I move that the bill be laid aside with favorable recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. CRISP). The gentleman from Colorado moves that the bill be laid aside with favorable recommendation. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

#### SPUR TRACK ACROSS FIRST STREET NE.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I call up the bill S. 3476.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3476) to authorize the extension of a spur track or siding from the existing lines of railroad in the District of Columbia across First Street NE., between L and M Streets, to the buildings occupied by the field medical supply depot of the Army.

Be it enacted, etc., That authority is hereby granted the Surgeon General of the United States Army to construct, maintain, and operate a temporary single-track overhead siding across First Street NE., between L and M Streets, to the building or buildings in square 673, occupied by the field medical supply depot of the Army: *Provided*, That the siding herein authorized shall not extend westwardly beyond a point 569 feet and 9 inches east of the present site of Sibley Hospital or any of its buildings, and shall be limited to the use of the Medical Department of the United States Army; and within six months following the declaration of peace the Surgeon General shall cause said side track to be entirely removed from the limits of said street and shall cause the aforesaid street to be restored to its condition prior to the construction of the siding without cost to the District of Columbia.

The Surgeon General of the Army shall provide for the construction, maintenance, and removal of this siding as herein authorized and prescribed, and the costs thereof shall be defrayed from the appropriations for the Medical and Hospital Department of the United States Army: *Provided further*, That said track shall be used only between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 9 o'clock p. m. except in cases of extreme emergency, and trains shall be operated with the least possible noise.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, this is the Senate bill that has been asked for, as stated before by me, by the Surgeon General, for the purpose of extending a spur track to the medical supply depot. Hearings were had in the Senate, and the bill was reported and passed unanimously.

The objection made to it was made by some officers of a very worthy institution known as a hospital, because they feared it would be a permanent fixture there; and so the House committee, in order to remove any question as to permanency, recommended the amendment, as shown in the report, that it should be used simply during the war and 30 days thereafter.

Now, this amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILLIARD] was recommended in the House committee and should be offered as a committee amendment, as I understand it.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MASON. Yes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I just came in. It may be that the necessity of the bill was explained before, but I did not hear it.

Mr. MASON. Yes. It is an urgent necessity. It really ought to have been passed at once. The Government of the United States has a supply depot for all of the medical and surgical supplies that are received here for distribution throughout the country. The estimated loss is several hundred dollars a day to the Government. They are paying \$300 for drayage a day, and that could be saved if this track were extended over the street. In addition to that, in addition to the saving of the money, there is a necessity of having quick distribution of the medical supplies that are sent here. Then they are divided up and distributed among the different hospitals and cantonments.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. How close does it go to this hospital?

Mr. MASON. The committee were unanimous in the opinion that it did not injure the hospital at all. We had hearings upon that, and there was no evidence either before the Senate committee or before the House committee that it would in any way interfere with the hospital.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. I will ask the gentleman if this is a proposition to lay a spur track so that they can run the supplies right to the supply depot without having to cart them at all?

Mr. MASON. Yes.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. So that they can run them there in the railroad cars?

Mr. MASON. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. This supply depot is sending carloads of supplies every week to European hospitals, is it not?

Mr. MASON. Yes; the Surgeon General himself came and urged the immediate passage of this bill.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I will ask the gentleman whether or not subsequent to these hearings the governors of this hospital withdrew their objection?

Mr. MASON. I do not understand that they have formally withdrawn their objection.

Mr. LONGWORTH. But the committee are satisfied that it will be of no real injury to the hospital?

Mr. MASON. Yes; it is clearly of no possible damage to the hospital; but for fear it might be we provided that it should continue only during the war.

Mr. FESS. As I understand there has been an investigation made, very largely in the interest of the hospital, to ascertain

whether it would interfere with the hospital, and that a report has been made that it will not seriously interfere.

Mr. MASON. That is right.

Mr. FESS. However, I understand that the governors of the hospital have not withdrawn their objection.

Mr. MASON. I do not understand that they have withdrawn their objection. I did understand that their main objection was for fear that it might be a permanent improvement there.

Mr. FESS. I will say that I have had an unusual number of protests, coming, as is usually the case, from persons who have been written to, and who have been asked to protest against this particular movement, and I was interested to ascertain the facts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROBBINS. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Ohio be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FESS. If the gentleman will permit me, I want to say to him that from my own investigation I am satisfied in my own mind that we ought to offer this measure of relief, and I shall therefore vote for the bill, although I would have hesitated to do so if you had not put this limitation in the bill, because I am greatly interested in seeing that property retain its value.

Mr. ROBBINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MASON. Yes.

Mr. ROBBINS. I have received a great many protests against this proposed siding in by this hospital, stating that the hospital has been an institution there for 30 years, and that there is no necessity of the Government establishing a warehouse right up near to it and then running a railroad siding in by the hospital to the warehouse.

Mr. MASON. It does not run by it. If the gentleman had visited the location, or had seen a photograph as we have, he would not pay one moment's attention to that. It can not possibly interfere with the hospital, and we want to distribute the medicines promptly to the soldiers here and elsewhere.

Mr. ROBBINS. Was it necessary to establish the warehouse in that particular place?

Mr. MASON. The warehouse depot was rented, and it was stated before the committee that it is the only available place which the Surgeon General could secure for it at that time.

Mr. ROBBINS. These protests have come to me, and I am seeking information. The protests came to me in this form, that this Lucy Webb Hayes Hospital, established as a memorial to Mrs. Hayes, wife of a former President, some 30 years ago, was in a suitable neighborhood, properly located, properly cared for, and the United States came in and without any very great reason established a supply depot right alongside of it.

Mr. MASON. Oh, no; it is not.

Mr. ROBBINS. And now seeks to run this railroad right in by it.

Mr. MASON. I wish I had the photograph. If the gentleman would take the time to read the report which I have made—

Mr. ROBBINS. I have read the report on this bill.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me? I think I may be able—

Mr. ROBBINS. I merely want to be sure about this. Many of my constituents have protested earnestly against this proposition.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MASON. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. I would like to say that I have also had a number of protests, among them one from a prominent Methodist minister of my district, and to him I made a full statement of the conditions, of the bill in its present form, and of the existing circumstances. He submitted that statement to a board of his church, and thereupon he wrote to me stating that in view of present conditions they did not press further opposition. I ask unanimous consent to incorporate his letter in my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The letter referred to is as follows:

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,  
EAST DETROIT DISTRICT,  
Romeo, Mich., April 3, 1918.

Representative L. C. CRAMTON,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your communications regarding the matter of extension of the railroad approaching the Sibley Hospital.

I submitted the correspondence to the conference board of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, who are especially interested in the case. They went carefully over the whole matter and are satis-

fied that the best that can be done has been done, and they direct me to convey to you their sincere and hearty appreciation and thanks for your interest in the matter.

To this permit me to add my personal thanks.

Cordially,

W. M. WARD.

Mr. LITTLE. May I have the attention of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. CRAMTON. Certainly.

Mr. LITTLE. Can the gentleman indicate what change has been made in this bill that would make a change in the opinion of the gentleman to whom he refers? A very distinguished Methodist bishop has written me in accordance with the objections which have been expressed here. Now, if there has been some change made in the bill, I would like to know what it is.

Mr. MASON. The Senate bill provided that the track could be used only during the period of the war and for six months after, and that then the track should be taken up. In order to satisfy the wish of the reverend gentlemen who appeared before us the committee reduced that time by putting in an amendment saying that it could only be used for 30 days after the war. We supposed that was satisfactory; that they were patriotic and wanted to help us get the medicine to the soldiers; and we have heard nothing further from it. All of this propaganda of protest was made before the Senate passed the bill. As soon as it came to us we had the facts investigated. We had before the committee the health officers and prominent physicians and the heads of medical institutions of the city of Washington, and they said that it could not in any possible way injure this hospital.

Mr. LITTLE. Do I understand that some of the preachers interested in this have been satisfied by the committee that the present bill contains nothing for them to criticize?

Mr. MASON. I do not make such a statement, because I do not know. One stated that if they could be assured that it would not be a permanent thing, but simply a war measure to help the Government to distribute medical supplies, they would not object. Ever since the amendment known as the Hilliard amendment has been agreed to I have heard nothing further.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MASON. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. I understood the gentleman to say that this is only a war measure.

Mr. MASON. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. And the track will be taken up in 30 days after peace is declared.

Mr. MASON. No one can use it after peace is declared, and the tracks will be taken up in 30 days.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the putting in of these tracks constitute a nuisance to the patients in the hospital?

Mr. MASON. No; if it would, I would ask that the Government move its warehouses. There has not been a single member of the committee who has visited the place or a single health officer from the city of Washington but what says that it would not interfere with the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROBBINS. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended five minutes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman permit? There are important reasons why this bill should be laid aside at this time, and I will ask the gentleman to withhold that request for the time being.

Mr. MASON. I would like to have this amendment adopted, and then the committee can order a favorable report upon the bill and we will be through.

Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment. On page 2, line 3, after the word "Army," insert the words "and for the period preceding the declaration of peace and 30 days thereafter." This is a committee amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 3, after the word "Army," insert the following: "and for the period preceding the declaration of peace and 30 days thereafter."

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. If the committee should now rise and the House should proceed with other business, requiring probably 30 or 40 minutes, and the House should again resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of District matters, would this be the first business taken up?

The CHAIRMAN. When the District of Columbia business is again resumed this would be the unfinished business and the first in order.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, I do not think this will take two minutes.



Mr. MAPES. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion the word "and" in the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois should be stricken from his amendment.

Mr. MASON. That is correct, and I ask unanimous consent to modify my amendment by striking out the first word, "and."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be so modified.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will now report the amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 3, after the word "Army," insert the following: "for the period preceding the declaration of peace and 30 days thereafter."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment as modified.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MASON. Now, Mr. Chairman, I move that the bill as amended be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bills under consideration to which amendments have been adopted, and those without amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bills do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CRISP, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration sundry bills, and had directed him to report back bill H. R. 10894, with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken from the bill; that bills H. R. 9784 and 10891 be passed without amendment; that the bill H. R. 11231 be passed with an amendment, and the bill S. 3476 be passed with an amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bills and amendments thereto final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The first question is on the bill (H. R. 10894) permitting certain persons to purchase supplies from the commissary stores of the Army and Navy, striking out the enacting clause.

The question was taken, and the enacting clause was stricken out.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill (H. R. 9784) incorporating patrol drivers into the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. WHEELER, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The next question is on the amendment to the bill (H. R. 11231) to regulate the hours of duty of the officers and members of the fire department of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER. The next question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill (H. R. 10891) to amend and reenact an act for the establishment of a probation system for the District of Columbia.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER. The next question is on the amendment to the bill (S. 3476) to authorize the extension of a spur track or siding from the existing lines of railroad in the District of Columbia across First Street NE., between L and M Streets, to the buildings occupied by the Field Medical Supply Depot of the Army.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. My Speaker, I move that the several votes by which the bills were passed be reconsidered and that that motion lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

SILVER COINAGE (H. REPT. NO. 505).

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution from the Committee on Rules, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 317.

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House as in Committee of the Whole of Senate bill 4292 as the same passed the Senate. The

Clerk shall read the said bill as the same passed the Senate, and at the conclusion of such reading the previous question shall be considered as ordered upon the same to final passage, without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, on that I move the previous question. The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 4292) to conserve the gold supply of the United States; to permit the settlement in silver of trade balances adverse to the United States; to provide silver for subsidiary coinage and for commercial use; to assist foreign governments at war with the enemies of the United States; and for the above purposes to stabilize the price and encourage the production of silver.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized from time to time to melt or break up and to sell as bullion not in excess of 350,000,000 standard silver dollars now or hereafter held in the Treasury of the United States. Any silver certificates which may be outstanding against such standard silver dollars so melted or broken up shall be retired at the rate of \$1 face amount of such certificates for each standard silver dollar so melted or broken up. Sales of such bullion shall be made at such prices not less than \$1 per ounce of silver 1,000 fine and upon such terms as shall be established from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. That upon every such sale of bullion from time to time the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately direct the Director of the Mint to purchase in the United States, of the product of mines situated in the United States, and of reduction works so located, an amount of silver equal to 371.25 grains of pure silver in respect of every standard silver dollar so melted or broken up and sold as bullion. Such purchases shall be made in accordance with the then existing regulations of the mint and at the fixed price of \$1 per ounce of silver 1,000 fine, delivered at the option of the Director of the Mint at New York, Philadelphia, Denver, or San Francisco. Such silver so purchased may be resold for any of the purposes hereinafter specified in section 3 of this act, under rules and regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, and any excess of such silver so purchased over and above the requirements for such purposes shall be coined into standard silver dollars or held for the purpose of such coinage, and silver certificates shall be issued to the amount of such coinage. The net amount of silver so purchased, after making allowance for all resales, shall not exceed at any one time the amount needed to coin an aggregate number of standard silver dollars equal to the aggregate number of standard silver dollars theretofore melted or broken up and sold as bullion under the provisions of this act, but such purchases of silver shall continue until the net amount of silver so purchased, after making allowance for all resales, shall be sufficient to coin therefrom an aggregate number of standard silver dollars equal to the aggregate number of standard silver dollars theretofore so melted or broken up and sold as bullion.

Sec. 3. That sales of silver bullion under authority of this act may be made for the purpose of conserving the existing stock of gold in the United States, of facilitating the settlement in silver of trade balances adverse to the United States, of providing silver for subsidiary coinage and for commercial use, and of assisting foreign governments at war with the enemies of the United States. The allocation of any silver to the Director of the Mint for subsidiary coinage shall, for the purposes of this act, be regarded as a sale or resale.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of all standard silver dollars so melted or broken up and the value of the silver bullion, at \$1 per ounce of silver 1,000 fine, resulting from the melting or breaking up of such standard silver dollars.

Sec. 5. That in order to prevent contraction of the currency, the Federal reserve banks may be either permitted or required by the Federal Reserve Board, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue Federal reserve bank notes, in any denominations (including denominations of \$1 and \$2) authorized by the Federal Reserve Board, in an aggregate amount not exceeding the amount of standard silver dollars melted or broken up and sold as bullion under authority of this act, upon deposit as provided by law with the Treasurer of the United States as security therefor, of United States certificates of indebtedness, or of United States one-year gold notes. The Secretary of the Treasury may, at his option, extend the time of payment of any maturing United States certificates of indebtedness deposited as security for such Federal reserve bank notes for any period not exceeding one year at any one extension and may, at his option, pay such certificates of indebtedness prior to maturity, whether or not so extended. The deposit of United States certificates of indebtedness by Federal reserve banks as security for Federal reserve bank notes under authority of this act shall be deemed to constitute an agreement on the part of the Federal reserve bank making such deposit that the Secretary of the Treasury may so extend the time of payment of such certificates of indebtedness beyond the original maturity date or beyond any maturity date to which such certificates of indebtedness may have been extended, and that the Secretary of the Treasury may pay such certificates in advance of maturity, whether or not so extended.

Sec. 6. That as and when standard silver dollars shall be coined out of bullion purchased under authority of this act, the Federal reserve banks shall be required by the Federal Reserve Board to retire Federal reserve bank notes issued under authority of section 5 of this act, if then outstanding, in an amount equal to the amount of standard silver dollars so coined, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay off and cancel any United States certificates of indebtedness deposited as security for Federal reserve bank notes so retired.

Sec. 7. That the tax on any Federal reserve bank notes issued under authority of this act, secured by the deposit of United States certificates of indebtedness or United States one-year gold notes, shall be so adjusted that the net return on such certificates of indebtedness, or such one-year gold notes, calculated on the face value thereof, shall be equal to the net return on United States 2 per cent bonds, used to secure Federal reserve bank notes, after deducting the amount of the tax upon such Federal reserve bank notes so secured.

Sec. 8. That except as herein provided, Federal reserve bank notes issued under authority of this act shall be subject to all existing provisions of law relating to Federal reserve bank notes.

SEC. 9. That the provisions of Title VII of an act approved June 15, 1917, entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," and the powers conferred upon the President by subsection (b) of section 5 of an act approved October 6, 1917, known as the "trading-with-the-enemy act," shall, in so far as applicable to the exportation from or shipment from or taking out of the United States of silver coin or silver bullion, continue until the net amount of silver required by section 2 of this act shall have been purchased as therein provided.

At the conclusion of the reading of the first section of the bill.

Mr. MADDEN (interrupting the reading). Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to ask the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] whether it is intended—

The SPEAKER. The rule provides that the bill shall be read.

Mr. POUL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] have 10 minutes and that some gentleman upon the other side have 10 minutes.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I suggest that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. POUL] ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] have 15 minutes and that the gentleman from California [Mr. HAYES] have 15 minutes.

Mr. POUL. I accept the modification.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] have 15 minutes and the gentleman from California [Mr. HAYES] have 15 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I suppose the motion that I made to strike out the last word, in view of the provisions of the rule, would not now be in order?

The SPEAKER. It would not.

Mr. MADDEN. I was simply going to ask the gentleman from Virginia to explain certain things in the bill.

Mr. GLASS. That is what I shall try to do.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the bill ought to be read through under the rule.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, after the bill is read through is it subject to amendment in any section?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Not under the rule.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will conclude the reading of the bill.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to state his opinion about this rule. It is all clear except the provision that we shall proceed in the House as in Committee of the Whole. That means, undoubtedly, it would have to be read under the five-minute rule. The House has already granted 15 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] and 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HAYES]. That seems to be in the nature of general debate. The Chair thinks it is the duty under the rule, after these gentlemen have used 30 minutes, to have the bill read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, that was altogether foreign to the purpose of the Committee on Rules and to the understanding that I had with the committee when I asked for the rule.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, may I direct the Chair's attention to the fact that upon the completion of the reading of the bill, under the rule, the previous question shall be considered as ordered? If that be the effect of the rule, certainly amendments would not be in order after the previous question is ordered under the five-minute rule, because the rule further goes on to say that there shall be only one motion in order, and that a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I was called from the Chamber temporarily for a moment, but do I understand the Speaker to hold that under the rule the bill would have to be read for amendment under the five-minute rule?

The SPEAKER. That is the rule that applies to proceedings in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the rules of the House be waived in this instance.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I may be in error about it, but I think that rule applies in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union but not when we are considering a bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] makes a suggestion that will clear it all up, and that is that consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule be waived. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I think the Chair is mistaken as to unanimous consent having been granted to the

gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from California to speak. I do not think the Record will show that the matter was actually submitted and allowed.

The SPEAKER. If there be an oversight in that respect the Chair will put the request again.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, it was the intention of the Committee on Rules when this rule was agreed to that the Chairman would move the previous question. That would leave 20 minutes on a side, to be divided among those who desired to discuss the bill, and upon the conclusion of that discussion the bill should be read and passed, the previous question being considered as ordered, thus avoiding the reading of the bill under the five-minute rule as suggested by the Speaker. After the rule was agreed to, and the bill taken up by direction of the Speaker and ordered read, it occurred to me that the debate agreed upon should be had, and it was for that reason that I suggested to the gentleman from North Carolina, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, that a request be preferred for unanimous consent for 30 minutes of debate, as indicated.

The SPEAKER. The way the matter stands, then, is that the gentleman from Illinois suggested, and the House adopted his suggestion, that debate under the five-minute rule be waived. Now, the Chair is reasonably certain that he put this 15-minute request, but in order to be certain he will put it again. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I find that there is no report accompanying this bill. I do not know how gentlemen in the House are informed about the bill—

Mr. GLASS. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois there is a report, the original of which is at the desk, and a copy of which has been furnished the Public Printer, and he promised to have the printed report here by 3 o'clock.

Mr. CANNON. I am just taking for granted this bill is all right, having been passed by the Senate and being reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House, and I have great confidence in the chairman and in that committee; but frankly I expect I have been busy about something else, and I declare I have not even read the bill.

Mr. GLASS. I will say to the gentleman—

Mr. CANNON. I would like for a full explanation to be made, and if the 15 minutes is not enough let the gentleman proceed until he has fully explained the bill.

Mr. GLASS. I think perhaps I shall be able to explain it in less than 15 minutes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise? Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. To ask if the gentleman objects to having the report read. He says it is at the Speaker's desk. It is a short report.

The SPEAKER. The printer has it.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I understood the report was here. If it is available, why not have it read. It may save a great deal of concern about the bill.

Mr. CANNON. I understand it has gone to the printer.

The SPEAKER. The report is in the hands of the printer and will be here in 10 minutes—the printed copy.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It is such an unusual proceeding and such an unusual bill—

Mr. GLASS. I think I can explain the bill in less time than it would require to read the report.

The SPEAKER. The Chair suggests to the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from California [Mr. HAYES] that they come in front of the Speaker's stand and explain what they have got to explain, so that Members can hear them, and if in the meantime the report arrives and it is desired to have it read it can be read.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman suggests the absence of a quorum. The Chair will count.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman withdraws the point of no quorum, and the gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, when this measure was originally drawn some months ago it was designed to meet and overcome the difficulty that had arisen in our foreign-trade relations, involving a rather serious discrimination against this country in the matter of foreign exchange. Importers of many necessary articles were subject to great loss by reason of the depreciation of the American dollar in neutral countries in Europe and Asia, particularly in Spain and the Scandinavian nations as to Europe, and in the Orient, India and China. In that view it was not an emergency measure. It was confidently expected that the



committee would have ample time to examine the questions involved, should it be thought desirable to consider the bill at all, and discuss them thoroughly. But within the last 10 days circumstances, of which I am not at liberty to speak in detail, have arisen which make action by Congress imperative. For that reason the bill, by unanimous action of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the other body, was presented to the Senate and, without division, passed. It was taken up for consideration on Friday and Saturday of last week by the House Committee on Banking and Currency and, at an exceptionally largely attended meeting, unanimously ordered to be reported to the House.

In our trade relations with the Orient, and particularly with India, we are put to the necessity of paying our balances in metal, and, on account of the large importations of jute, burlap, and other materials used in the handling and distribution of our crops, we are obliged to meet a large exchange balance, to our very great disadvantage. It shall be necessary for this country to ship to India, for the next ensuing 16 months at least, about \$100,000,000 of gold to meet our importations, or otherwise to do what this bill proposes to do, borrow from the Treasury the only available stock of silver in the world at this time and ship it to India to meet trade balances. It is not necessary to say to the House that, gold being our primary money, every dollar of it that we shall export circumscribes our ability to meet the extraordinary commercial requirements of our own country at this time.

In short, if we do not pass this bill immediately we may be put to the necessity of shipping gold rather than silver to India. I transgress no propriety and reveal nothing that should not be disclosed to the House when I say that the governor of the Federal Reserve Board stated to the committee that the board had already felt obliged to give the large importers of jute, burlap, and other materials, which we are obliged to have, the assurance that if something of this sort should not be done immediately by Congress the Federal reserve banks would assure them the gold necessary to meet trade balances. The bill provides that there shall be a retirement, gradual or immediate, as circumstances may require, of \$350,000,000 of outstanding silver certificates; and as those silver certificates are retired a like amount of the silver coin in the Treasury held as a cover for the silver certificates will be broken up and melted into silver bullion and sold by the Secretary of the Treasury to meet foreign exchange exigencies and to avert serious trouble in India. The Congress knows that India uses not exclusively, but almost exclusively, silver as its metallic currency. Any deficiency, if any, in the circulating medium that may be occasioned by the gradual or speedy retirement of \$350,000,000 of silver certificates is to be met by the issuance, under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, of what is known as Federal reserve bank notes, based on short-time gold certificates and notes of the United States.

When the emergency shall have passed or the war ended, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase an equivalent amount of silver to that which may be utilized in this transaction to replace the silver thus loaned to the British Government and used for foreign exchange purposes by the recoinage of a like amount of silver dollars, upon which may be issued a like amount of silver certificates.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman have any objection to my asking a question right there?

Mr. GLASS. Not at all.

Mr. MADDEN. Would the interest rate charged on the rediscunts based on these certificates be sufficiently high to compensate the Government for the cost of recoinage?

Mr. GLASS. We think so. It is upon that theory that the bill is drawn.

Mr. MADDEN. And it is a higher rate than is usually charged on what we rediscunt.

Mr. GLASS. That is true. There will be no trouble about the retirement of these Federal reserve bank notes when the emergency shall have passed.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLASS. I will.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The gentleman stated that there would be a trade balance of \$100,000,000 in the next 16 months between this country and India. That accounts for \$100,000,000. Why the other \$250,000,000?

Mr. GLASS. The other \$250,000,000 is to meet foreign exchange accounts with other countries and especially is to be used to counter an exigency that vitally affects our allies in the conduct of this war. Just in the degree that it vitally affects them it vitally affects us. I will read to the House a telegram that was sent to me from Deming, N. Mex., while I was absent from the city attending the funeral of my late colleague, Mr. JONES, by Secretary McAdoo, in which he says:

"A war emergency of the utmost urgency makes the prompt passage of the Pittman bill imperative. I commend this subject earnestly to the consideration of yourself and your associates on your committee. Will you please permit Assistant Secretary Leffingwell to lay before you my views about this matter?"

"WILLIAM G. MCADOO,  
"Secretary of the Treasury."

Upon my return I—

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield before he leaves that point?

Mr. GLASS. I will.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I think it is just as well to be frank with the House. We are considering the bill under a rule, as it comes from another body. During the discussion over there this was said:

I know that the situation in India is critical and that this bill is to relieve that situation. England must have more silver to meet her obligations to India, and India wants silver. There is only one great reserve of silver in the world to-day, and it is found in the Treasury of the United States, and that reservoir of silver must be opened and hastened to India in order to relieve the existing conditions.

Is that statement correct?

Mr. GLASS. That states the case in a nutshell. That statement, or a statement similar to that, was made by the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts, who spoke briefly to the bill.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It is a situation affecting our allies at least equally with the United States?

Mr. GLASS. It is a situation we are obliged to meet. It is rather distressing to the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency to feel compelled to bring to the House a measure all of the details of which he is not at liberty to discuss fully and to ask the House upon its faith in him and his associates of the committee, acting as a unit, to accept the bill, but that is precisely the situation.

Upon my return to Washington on Saturday I found that the Committee on Banking and Currency had had a meeting and such hearings as were possible. In addition I personally made inquiry in every responsible quarter and satisfied myself that there was nothing else to do but to pass the Senate bill if we would avert trouble. To reassure the House even more fully, if I can, I present this letter, sent to me by the President under date of April 21:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, April 21, 1918.

HON. CARTER GLASS,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. GLASS: I am taking the liberty of writing you to ask if the early report and passage of the silver bill will be possible. Circumstances have arisen which make the passage of this bill a genuine war emergency; otherwise I would not suggest so immediate action upon it. The circumstances, however, are pressing, and, I beg you to believe, justify me in making this request. I believe that you have been informed from the Treasury Department just what the exigency is.

Cordially and sincerely, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOSTER). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the gentleman may have such further time as he and the House may desire in order to complete his remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia may have such time as he may desire in order to complete his remarks. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GLASS. I will say to the House that I have no desire to proceed further. If I have not made the matter clear, I will be glad to answer any question that I can answer. But I do not desire to proceed any further with any general statement.

Mr. FOCHT. Before the gentleman retires, I would like to ask this question: It occurred to me when he was addressing the House and when he stated that this was for the relief of an ally, whether, rather than to deplete the Treasury of the silver reserve, it would not be possible for England to commandeer the jute in India, just as we commandeer any commodity in this country?

Mr. GLASS. My inquiry into the subject in all its aspects leads me to believe that this proposal is the only immediate remedy that may be applied to the situation.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, under ordinary circumstances I should be opposing this bill very strenuously on several grounds. If the country were not in this war and the present emergency were not upon us, I should regard this bill as a piece of economic and financial folly.

There are several things in it that, if it were in my power, I would change. I would amend it radically, but from the information that has been conveyed to the members of the com-

mittee by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Federal Reserve Board, some of which information has been stated already by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], I conclude that this is not only an emergency measure but a matter of the greatest urgency. I therefore feel it to be my bounden duty to support it as it is, since under the rule just adopted it can not be amended.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYES. I will.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. It comes to us rather suddenly here. I want to inquire if there is any evidence before your committee as to whether or not England knew of this exigency for some time and considered it before this was sprung on the United States?

Mr. HAYES. England has known for some time that she had out obligations, of course, but she was not familiar, and the world has not been made familiar, and is not now familiar, and it is not desirable that it should become familiar, with the dangers that lurk in the immediate future.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Did England take any steps to relieve this situation?

Mr. HAYES. Certainly; all the steps that were possible. As the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] has stated, the United States has the only great supply of silver that is in the world.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. I saw a statement in the paper this morning, and I think it would be fair that the gentleman should know of it, to the effect that in this transaction there is a speculation of over \$70,000,000 by bankers of England. Does the gentleman know anything about that?

Mr. HAYES. I know nothing about that. I want to say that under ordinary circumstances I should insist upon acting upon my own judgment and experience, after many years of study of financial questions; but under the present circumstances, when the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States comes to me and says, "The passage of this bill is a most vital war necessity," I sink my own judgment and my own feeling in the matter and yield to his urgent request as if it were a command. [Applause.] Although the circumstances surrounding this emergency have been quite fully explained to the members of the committee, many other things are doubtless known to the President that he is not at liberty to explain to the members of the committee; necessarily information must be open to him that he could not disclose to us.

I do not know that I care to discuss at any length the provisions of the bill. The gentleman from Virginia has explained them perhaps sufficiently. It is not intended by this measure to contract the currency at all. As fast as the silver is disposed of and the silver certificates withdrawn from circulation, other forms of currency will take their place. As fast as the Secretary of the Treasury can purchase the silver, he is not only authorized, but he is directed, to purchase and recoin and replace the silver which for the time being is taken out of the Treasury and sent abroad, so that this bill will not affect the volume of the currency nor the silver element in our currency permanently at all.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYES. I yield.

Mr. FORDNEY. The gentleman says it will not affect the currency, the amount of money in circulation. What is to be placed back of the Federal reserve notes that are to be issued in place of the silver certificates when the silver is gone?

Mr. HAYES. United States certificates of indebtedness with a 5 per cent gold redemption fund, like the national bank currency.

Mr. GLASS. I may say to my colleague just at this point that we regard it as very much better to place United States gold certificates behind these Federal reserve banks than to place United States bonds behind them, because we wanted to avoid going back to the old system of a bond-secured currency.

Mr. HAYES. Of course, it amounts to the same thing.

Mr. GLASS. It does.

Mr. HAYES. But it is only a temporary expedient.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYES. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. Did the gentleman state that the certificates may become due in one year?

Mr. HAYES. Yes; they are due in one year, but they may be extended under the terms of the bill.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Is all this amount to be placed to the credit of the United States?

Mr. HAYES. Is this amount to be placed to the credit of the United States? I do not know that I understand what the gentleman means.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. The bill is advancing a credit of \$350,000,000?

Mr. HAYES. Yes. The Government will own the silver, of course, as soon as the silver certificates are retired. The silver in the Treasury now is in the nature of a trust fund, owned by the owners of the certificates.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. When we ship this silver out how shall we get it back again?

Mr. HAYES. We shall not get it back.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. We must get a credit. Are we getting an equal amount of credit for the silver?

Mr. HAYES. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. We sell the silver bullion?

Mr. HAYES. Yes. We sell the silver and use it largely to pay our debts. We are in the same condition as a man who owes Tom, Dick, and Harry, and has his chest full of silver and gold. He takes his choice as to whether he will pay in silver or gold. In this case we may pay either in silver or gold, and we prefer to pay in the former coin. Because it will enable us to hold on to our gold is one reason why I am willing to support this bill. If we do not use the silver we have in this emergency, we must part with some of our gold.

Mr. HUSTED. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYES. Yes.

Mr. HUSTED. I notice that the purchases of silver are to be made according to existing regulations at the Mint and at the fixed price of \$1 per ounce of silver. How is that price of \$1 per ounce arrived at?

Mr. HAYES. Silver was worth in New York City on Saturday 96 cents and a fraction, and for some time it has fluctuated between 85 cents and \$1 an ounce. We are selling it at the market price or a trifle above. Of course, the United States having put an embargo on the exportation of silver, the price will be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury so long as the embargo lasts, as he is the only large purchaser of silver in this country.

Mr. HUSTED. Your price remains absolutely fixed. But assume that the market value changes; you sell it at \$1 an ounce, in spite of the market price?

Mr. HAYES. But the market price can not change in view of the situation created by the bill.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit an interruption right there?

Mr. HAYES. Yes.

Mr. PHELAN. I will remind my colleague that we sell it at least for a dollar, and that we buy it at a dollar, and so we lose nothing. And there is a provision in the export law so that no silver can be exported unless the President says so, so that we absolutely control the output of the mines of the United States.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYES. Yes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I would like to ask a question about this bill. It is a very important matter. Silver is scarce. I see we are limited to the purchase of silver produced only in the United States. Why should we not purchase in South America, where we have large trade balances, and in Central America, and in Mexico, and British Columbia?

Mr. HAYES. Our silver mines produced 77,000,000 ounces last year. That is about one-half of the product of the world. We do not need to go outside this country, even if we dispose of all this \$350,000,000. You can see readily that in a few years it can be all back again in the Treasury from the product of our own mines, and we want it to come from our own people.

Mr. MILLER of Washington. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HAYES. I ought not to take any more time.

Mr. MILLER of Washington. In buying silver the merchantable price is 96?

Mr. HAYES. Yes.

Mr. MILLER of Washington. Has the committee made any investigation of the amount of silver bullion in the individual ownership of citizens—speculators in silver bullion?

Mr. HAYES. We are advised that there is no considerable amount of that.

Mr. MILLER of Washington. None in private ownership?

Mr. HAYES. None to amount to anything. The demand has been great and the price unusually high for some time, and all these holdings are unloaded.

Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLET].

Mr. GILLET. Mr. Speaker, this is a very extraordinary as well as a very grave and serious situation. We all of us in the House have become accustomed on both sides of the House to vote for the passage of bills which we totally disapproved of, because we were assured that they were necessary for the war.



But in nearly all cases until now we have at least had put before us some of the reasons of their necessity, and we have often surrendered our own judgment to the judgment of the Executive. But now a measure has come before us for which we are asked to vote because it is essential as a war measure, and yet the reasons are entirely withheld from us, so that this is a larger draft upon our confidence than has heretofore been made. But I feel for myself that despite that, inasmuch as this is an international question, we can not insist upon knowing the reasons, which we are told it is wise to withhold. Therefore, for one, I am content to ask no further questions and to accept the statement that there are reasons which can not be divulged to us which make it exigent and compulsory that this legislation pass, and so I am willing to vote for it. But I wish to say that one of the motives that constrains me to vote for a measure which seems to me fundamentally unsound, and which probably hardly anyone in this House approves of or wishes to vote for, is that I have great confidence in the Committee on Banking and Currency, and I suppose the chairman of that committee [Mr. GLASS] has been consulted by the President and facts have been imparted to him which it is not thought prudent to confide to the rest of us, and I believe that when the momentary exigency is past, and when it is possible to remedy the serious danger into which this legislation might plunge our whole banking system, the Banking and Currency Committee, under the leadership of the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], will, as far as possible, make amends for this extraordinary step and bring us back into the path of safe banking. Therefore, for one, with much reluctance, but feeling that here as in previous cases we must yield to the wishes of the Executive and accepting the statement that it is unsafe to make public the information on which this legislation is based, regretting the necessity, I shall yet vote for the passage of the bill. [Applause.]

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining? The SPEAKER. Four minutes.

Mr. HAYES. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PLATT].

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Speaker, I should be glad at any time to support sections 1, 3, and 4 of this bill, which I think are absolutely sound and could as well be passed in time of peace as in time of war. This silver that is piled up in the Treasury back of the silver certificates is not real basic money. It is about 20 per cent water, or fiat money, or paper money, or whatever you have in mind to call it. The silver certificates circulate on a gold basis by fiat of law, and so do the silver dollars themselves whenever anyone will take them. It is a good thing to be able to get rid of the silver, and get rid of it at a good price. We are selling it at a price which is larger than the price that silver has reached for a good while except in the case of fluctuations of the past year, and we are making it take the place of gold in foreign trade. We are selling it at a price that involves no loss to the country.

Now, the proposition that we have got to buy it back again and pile it up all over again is vicious and wrong, as is also the proposition to issue Federal reserve bank notes to take the place of the silver certificates as they are retired. The ostensible purpose of this is to prevent contraction; but there is no harm in a little contraction. I think it is pretty well understood, and I am going to say it plainly, that we are agreeing to these sections of the bill because it is necessary to act speedily and we have every reason to believe that we could not get the bill through the Senate, past the objections of the silverites in that body, without having them talk a couple of months, if we should cut out these objectionable sections. [Applause.]

I am willing to agree to speedy action on the assurance of the President that speedy action is necessary, but I want it made plain just why it is that such assurance needs to be given. This is a Senate bill and we are told to pass it just as it came from the Senate, because to amend it so as to make it sound would cause a dangerous delay. It is a plain case of holdup by the silverites, and I expect to do what I can, when the present emergency has passed, to see that the objectionable features shall be repealed.

Mr. HAYES. I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McFADDEN].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McFADDEN] is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, in two minutes I can not go very far in a discussion of this measure. I do feel, however, that as a member of the Banking and Currency Committee some explanation should be made by me as well as by the other members of that committee. The facts have been pretty well stated in connection with this bill. I do not believe there is a member of this committee here who, under ordinary circumstances, would support this bill or who would support it now except for

the fact of the extreme necessity for this special legislation, as pointed out by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint, and the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, all pleading for the immediate passage of this bill. In connection with this argument there is one point that has not been covered. I should like to mention that, and it is this, that this \$350,000,000 of silver, which is now held by the Treasury of the United States, is a trust fund; that silver certificates are outstanding against that fund, and they must be redeemed before this coin can be released. There are now about \$39,000,000 of these silver certificates held by the Treasury Department at this time, which, when this authority is given, will permit the cancellation of and the melting up of these silver dollars held as security for this amount. I hope the Treasury Department, in the administration of this law when it is passed, will be careful to see that none of the trust obligations are violated in the handling of this transaction. This sacred trust must not be violated under any circumstances.

In connection with the issuance of Federal reserve bank notes, a whole lot might be said that can not now be said in connection with this debate. When we passed the Federal reserve act we practically repudiated the bond-secured note-circulation proposition. In this instance we are going back to that in practically the same form by providing for the issue of Federal reserve notes by the 12 Federal reserve banks, secured by one-year temporary Treasury certificates, which are nothing more or less, in this instance, than a double promise to pay on the part of the United States. Why not issue United States notes direct and be honest with the people and not deceive them? In supporting this measure I am relying entirely upon the representations made by the administration officials that this is of the most pressing necessity to aid our allies to win the war. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time has expired. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. GLASS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

By unanimous consent Mr. RAKER was given leave to revise and extend his remarks on House bill 10894.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to address the House for 20 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I would not occupy the time of the House now except for the fact that the matter to which I wish to call attention is, to my mind, a matter of very great importance to the people of the country. That is the question of the Federal farm-loan bank and the manner in which the people's money, collected under the guise of war taxes, is being loaned throughout the country. I believe it is a matter of greater importance than the average citizen has any good conception of.

I have given this question considerable thought, and I am not a crank on this subject. At this time, when the people of the country are being called upon to contribute to the Federal Government in aid of carrying on this great war, I believe that it is a great mistake to squander money so collected from the people in loaning money in a manner entirely, in my opinion, different from that expected when the Congress of the United States passed that law. I am in receipt of a letter from a member of the Farm Loan Commission, Mr. George W. Norris. I made a statement on the floor of the House not long ago and said that I knew of a piece of land that had been sold less than five years ago at \$3 an acre. To make it clear to you, I sold the land myself. I own the adjoining 80 acres, that I now offer for sale at \$5 an acre, and get no purchaser. Not long ago the man to whom I had contracted that land wrote me and wanted a deed for the land, and stated that he was getting a loan from the Federal Government at \$15 an acre, no improvements on the land, and he wanted me to recommend the loan. I declined to do so.

Commissioner Norris wrote and asked me to give him the particulars. I answered Mr. Norris, saying I sold the land in question, but that I had rather not give the information requested, and asked the gentleman's pardon for declining to give the information. It is not my place to look after the Federal farm loans. I am not a member of any board that has control of those loans. I do not know whether the man succeeded in getting the loan or not, but he wrote me saying he was getting it and wanted me to recommend it. If the loan was made the land has been sold to the Federal Government, for nobody will pay that price—\$15 per acre—for it.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. If the gentleman will be brief, for my time is limited and I have much to say.

Mr. MADDEN. What was the amount of the loan that the gentleman says the Farm Loan Board made on the land?

Mr. FORDNEY. The man wrote me that he was obtaining a loan of \$15 an acre.

Mr. MADDEN. How much did he pay?

Mr. FORDNEY. Three dollars per acre.

Mr. MADDEN. What is the idea of the gentleman as to what this land is worth?

Mr. FORDNEY. I am offering the adjoining 80 acres at \$5 an acre, with no purchaser.

Mr. MADDEN. Why does not the gentleman offer it to the Farm Loan Board for \$15 an acre?

Mr. FORDNEY. I have nothing to offer the Farm Loan Board but criticism. [Laughter.]

Mr. WINGO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. If the gentleman will be brief.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman knows that the application of \$15 an acre was not approved by the farm-loan bank.

Mr. FORDNEY. I do not; the owner said he was getting the money, and asked me to give him a recommendation.

Mr. WINGO. Does not the gentleman know that the farm-loan bank does not undertake to pass on an application until the perfected title papers come in, and, as the gentleman says, he refused to make the recommendation, no perfect-title papers have been presented to the bank.

Mr. FORDNEY. When I gave the man a deed to the land he had a perfect title. Let me call the gentleman's attention to something that I have in the way of proof of what I am going to say. Here is a statement of the loans made in the State of Kansas from the bank at Wichita, Kans., up to January 1, 1918, reported by the register of deeds or bonded abstractor. I have a list of each party's name to whom loans have been made. The description of the land, the section, town, and range, and the amount of money loaned with the assessed valuation of the land given. I made inquiry of some Members of the House from the State of Kansas, and I am told by them that the assessors in making their returns must make oath that the land has been assessed at its actual value.

The loans made in the State of Kansas up to January 1, 1918, amount to \$3,801,900. The total valuation is \$5,162,958; the loans amount to 73½ per cent of the valuation, when the law provides that the Government can only loan 50 per cent of the value of the land and not in excess of 20 per cent of the permanent insured value of the buildings thereon.

In the assessment of real estate the buildings are included with the land, so that in these valuations the land and buildings are included, and on both, which the law provides that the Federal farm-loan banks can not loan more than 50 per cent, the record shows they have loaned 73½ per cent of the total valuations.

I have not time to go into all the details of the loans, but they have loaned in one instance \$10,000 on property valued at \$7,000.

Mr. WINGO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman does not want the House to believe that the law limits loans to the assessed value, but it is the actual appraised value.

Mr. FORDNEY. What is the difference between the actual value and your candid opinion as to its real value when you make oath that you have assessed it at the real value?

Mr. WINGO. In my State it would be 50 per cent.

Mr. FORDNEY. Oh, you can not make oath that you assessed it at its actual value when you know you fixed the assessment at but 50 per cent of its actual value; that would not be honest, would it?

Mr. WINGO. In regard to the law—

Mr. FORDNEY. The law provides that it shall be assessed at the actual value.

Mr. WINGO. I am talking about the Federal law, which will not permit them to loan upon the assessed value, but to put it on the actual value.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am willing to hear what the gentleman has to say, because I have a high regard for him and his opinion, but I have information here that leads me to believe that the managers of those banks are disposing of that money in a loose manner. I have here a letter from one gentleman that writes me that loans were made on a piece of property in the State of Kansas, and that immediately upon receiving the loan the man left the property and said that it was the best sale he ever hoped to make of his property. He also points out a piece of property on which the Government loaned \$1,000, which has been for sale at \$600 for some time. Here is a statement from another man, who says that his neighbor, one of the loan

board, borrowed \$2,000 on his farm, and the adjoining farm, just as valuable, is offered to him to-day for \$1,700.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes; but I will ask the gentleman to be brief.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Has the gentleman the description of the land, so that it could be located?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes; and I am going to put into the RECORD, if the House will permit me to do so—I shall put in the RECORD each and every loan made in the State of Kansas up to the 1st of January last, and the description of the land, together with the owner's name, to whom the loan has been made, the amount of the loan, and the assessed valuation.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I asked the question because the gentleman is charging gross maladministration, and he ought to be specific.

Mr. FORDNEY. I do not want to mislead anybody.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I think the gentleman ought to ask permission to have that all put in.

Mr. FORDNEY. I shall do so. A gentleman named Smith—Capt. William S. A. Smith—who made a speech at St. Paul a few days ago, said "There will be only two of those banks that will show red ink." That is to say, they have all made a profit except two—the New England institution at Springfield, Mass., and the bank at Columbia, S. C. I have here a statement coming from a gentleman—Mr. R. Ingalls, of 307 East Seventeenth Street, New York—who made an investigation of this matter and writes me and says that he has taken these figures from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency. He states that according to the Comptroller of the Currency, on October 31, 1917, the 12 Federal land banks had no reserve or surplus and that their liabilities for funds received were \$34,984,029.89; their assets, after deducting salaries and expenses, \$34,273,843.84. This apparent deficit of \$709,186.05 and an indebtedness not itemized of \$3,650,306.37 do not make a satisfactory showing. He says that the deficits apparent at each of the land banks at that date were as follows:

At Springfield, \$49,058.11; Baltimore, \$44,219.77; Columbus, \$57,362.64; Louisville, \$42,105.33; New Orleans, \$71,387.09; St. Louis, \$61,084.99; St. Paul, \$86,655.70; Omaha, \$46,273.95; Wichita, \$79,784.74; Houston, \$51,771.18; Berkeley, \$66,935.24; Spokane, \$52,537.20.

In other words, in the entire 12 banks the smallest deficit is \$42,000, according to the records, whereas Mr. Smith says that they are all on the right side of the ledger except two. I made inquiry of some gentleman from the State of Kansas as to the loans made in the western part of Kansas, and was told that the banks in that State will make practically no loans at all in some counties because of the condition and the value of the land, it being poor. Yet the Federal Government has made loans there far above the assessed valuation as shown by the records as given me by Mr. Ingalls.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman proceed for 10 minutes more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to say that there is another very important District measure relative to the disposal of garbage that I desire to have disposed of. I shall not object to the gentleman having his 10 minutes, but I shall have to object to any more than that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman if he knows whether the farmers of Kansas who a few years ago borrowed \$50,000,000 from the railroads have ever paid them back?

Mr. FORDNEY. No; I do not know that.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. What is that?

Mr. MEEKER. Whether or not the loan of \$50,000,000 by the farmers three or four years ago in Kansas has been paid back to the railroads?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. The farmers of Kansas do not owe a cent to the railroads.

Mr. MEEKER. When was it paid back?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. It never was borrowed.

Mr. MEEKER. Begging the gentleman's pardon, the railroads hauled their wheat free, thus advancing them \$50,000,000. Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. The gentleman has been reading fiction.

Mr. MEEKER. Will the gentleman let his statement stand as to that?



Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes.

Mr. STEVENSON. The gentleman speaks of a deficit shown by those banks in their reports. The gentleman intends to be entirely fair, I suppose; but does not the gentleman know that their books are not kept as they are in other banks, who charge up the discount when they make the loan, but they wait until the end of the year to collect the interest? Therefore the first year they had to run on their capital, charge up as if it were a deficit all expenses, and it will come out of the earnings at the end of the year.

Is not that the reason for the deficit? Does not the gentleman know that is the reason for the large deficit?

Mr. FORDNEY. If I did know I would have said it.

Mr. STEVENSON. I will say that is the way their books are kept and therefore they have charged them with a deficit without giving them credit for the earnings of the loans they have made. They get no credit in bookkeeping until the end of the year. In other words, you loan a man a thousand dollars and he has to pay interest on it and then credit up yourself with the interest for one year, and you wait until the end of the year—

Mr. FORDNEY. Oh, the gentleman is making a speech. I do not know whether he is right or wrong, but I do not think he is right.

Mr. STEVENSON. I know I am right.

Mr. FORDNEY. I would like to see some other proof than the gentleman's mere statement. Here is a gentleman's statement whose figures I take as being correct. He says the banks have lost money. I would like to have the gentleman present his figures, because I want to be corrected if I am in error.

Mr. STEVENSON. I will take time to present them when I have an opportunity.

Mr. FORDNEY. I want to be right on this matter if I am wrong, but my candid opinion is that the Congress of the United States, gentlemen, where we authorized \$200,000,000 of the people's money, collected for war purposes, placed at the disposal of these banks, there ought to be an investigation by Congress so that we may know whether or not these statements are correct or incorrect, for if the people's money has been thrown away, as indicated by these loans, we should know it. I have been and am loyal to this administration.

Mr. STEVENSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. I am loyal to this administration, and I am going to continue to be loyal in reference to carrying on this war; but I tell you, gentlemen, when you come in here with pretended war measures that prove to be political, then my loyalty to your party ceases. I am going to watch this enterprise as closely as I can and be loyal to the good people that I have the honor to represent here, sir, but I will draw the line when men here use these war measures for political purposes; and if this money is being loaned in an extravagant manner, as my information gives me reason to believe it has been, I am going to enter my most earnest protest. I say it is time that the Congress of the United States appointed a committee of Members of this House to investigate these loans and to see whether or not the loans as published, a list of which I will put in the Record, with the permission of the House, are correct or incorrect. I am not opposed to this system, but I am opposed to the squandering of the people's money on bad loans, poor property—

Mr. CARAWAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. I will.

Mr. CARAWAY. I did not hear the first of the gentleman's statement. Is it charged that the banks were loaning money to farmers who are Democrats whether they have got ample security or not?

Mr. FORDNEY. No; I did not say that, but I do say this—

Mr. CARAWAY. Well—

Mr. FORDNEY. Wait a minute; let me answer my good friend. I do say this: That I am informed by some Members of Congress from the State of Kansas that the majority portion of those loans mentioned in this list are from counties in Democratic districts.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me ask the gentleman, maybe it is like it is down home, that nobody but Democrats own land.

Mr. FORDNEY. I did not catch the gentleman's question.

Mr. CARAWAY. I said maybe nobody but Democrats ever owned land out there.

Mr. FORDNEY. Oh, well, I do not believe the gentleman is correct in that statement.

Mr. STEENERSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. I will.

Mr. STEENERSON. On that theory how do you account for the fact that North Dakota and Minnesota are two of the

largest States where the largest sums have been loaned? And as to those two States I did not know that they were Democratic.

Mr. FORDNEY. I do not want to charge positively that this money is being loaned to Democrats in discrimination against Republicans, but the gentleman in his question prompted me to say that—

Mr. STEVENSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. I will.

Mr. STEVENSON. I believe the gentleman has there a statement of the different banks. Does not it show that the smallest number of loans and the smallest volume of loans, with the exception probably of the Massachusetts district, is in Columbia, S. C., a district in which there is no Republican congressional district in the whole layout? Is not that so?

Mr. FORDNEY. Whether it is so or not, this man, Mr. Smith—

Mr. STEVENSON. Does it not say that the Columbia district is the smallest?

Mr. FORDNEY. Whether it is true or not, this man Smith—

Mr. STEVENSON. Who is a Republican, by the way.

Mr. FORDNEY. Wait a minute, let me answer you.

I want to say to the gentleman that the one bank mentioned as having a deficit is in Columbia, S. C., and I do not think you could find a Republican in that district with a fine-tooth comb.

Mr. STEVENSON. And you will see that there has only been about \$2,000 of loans, I believe it is, made there. It is the smallest loan there. Therefore we are not loaning it to the Democrats, at least.

Mr. FORDNEY. Whether that is true or whether it is not, Mr. Smith states that there is a deficit at that bank. Therefore if at Columbia, S. C., they are only small borrowers, they undoubtedly are small landowners.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand the gentleman is going to put in the statistical data to which he has referred.

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes, sir. The printed lists of loans in the State of Kansas.

Mr. WINGO. How much will that take up in the Record?

Mr. FORDNEY. I do not know. This is the amount, sir [indicating]. A list of the loans made by the Federal bank at Wichita, Kans.

Mr. WINGO. And you will specify the name of the borrower and the descriptions of the land, so that they can be located easily?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes. The owner's name, the amount of rural credit, the assessed valuation of lands and buildings, the number of acres; for instance, John Henning obtained a loan of \$1,500 on the assessed valuation of his land and buildings—\$2,400, 160 acres, on the northwest quarter of section 26, township 26, range 24.

Mr. WINGO. Reserving further the right to object, I do not believe the gentleman would make a charge unless he believes it; but he has charged criminal maladministration. Has the gentleman introduced a resolution?

Mr. FORDNEY. No; I have not. And I want to say to you I do not accuse anybody of being dishonest; but I do claim that there has been less caution used than should have been in making these loans.

Mr. WINGO. I have no brief for the board. If they have done all that the gentleman has charged, he ought to file an appropriate resolution here. If they have done what the gentleman has charged, I will join with him in investigating; but I do dislike to see a gentleman of his standing make an attack on this system at a time when its enemies are trying to break it down.

Mr. FORDNEY. I am not an enemy of this system. I only criticize the parties in charge of the loans—if my information is correct bad loans have been made.

Mr. WINGO. If the gentleman has evidence that will justify that charge, they are guilty of maladministration and in justice to the House he ought to file a proper resolution to see whether it is true or not.

Mr. FORDNEY. In justice to Mr. R. Ingalls, who gave me much of the information I have in this matter, I wish to insert in the Record some of the correspondence I received from him.

But first, for example, suppose a party asks a loan on his farm, valued as follows: Land valued at \$2,000 and the permanent, insured value of buildings, \$2,000; total value, \$4,000. The Farm Loan Board by law is authorized to loan 50 per cent of the land value, or \$1,000; and 20 per cent of the permanent insured value of buildings, or \$400; or a total of \$1,400; or 35 per cent of the assessed valuation, provided the same is its actual value. An examination of list of loans given below will reveal the fact that the loans described are far in excess of the percentage authorized by law.

List of farm loans made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kans., up to Jan. 1, 1918, as reported by registers of deeds or bonded abstractors.

Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
<b>BOURBON COUNTY.</b>				
John Henning.....	\$1,500	\$2,400	163	NW. 1/4 sec. 23, T. 23, R. 24.
Wm. I. Killion.....	1,000	4,530	158	NE. 1/4 (fractional) sec. 4, T. 25, R. 24.
Katherine R. Owen.....	1,500	2,400	80	W. 1/4 NW. 1/4 sec. 22, T. 27, R. 22.
Andrew Nelson.....	1,500	2,620	157	S. 1/4 SE. 1/4, SE. 1/4 SW. 1/4 sec. 16 and NW. 1/4 NE. 1/4 (les. 3 a.) of sec. 21, all in T. 24, R. 23.
Edgar T. Shull.....	3,200	4,400	148.51	NW. 1/4 (fractional) sec. 6, T. 26, R. 23.
Ella H. Todd.....	7,000	9,750	250	SE. 1/4 and pt. NE. 1/4 of 34 and S. 85 a. in NW. 1/4 of 35, all in 24-25.
John Henning.....	4,200	4,160	240	NW. 1/4 18-26-24 and E. 1/4 NE. 1/4, 13-26-23.
N. J. Judah et al.....	7,000	7,800	280	E. 1/4 NW. 1/4 and W. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and W. 1/4 SE. 1/4 and E. 1/4 SW. 1/4 of 21-27-23.
D. E. Walrod.....	3,000	4,300	117	12 1/2 a. NW. 1/4, SE. 1/4 and 10 1/2 a. NE. 1/4, 19-23-24.
Berton E. Marsh.....	1,500	7,800	160	NW. 1/4, 15-25-25.
Hert E. Beth.....	4,500	3,330	123	S. 1/4 S. 1/4 SW. 1/4 of 23 and pt. NW. 1/4 of 26, all in 23-24.
P. M. Orr.....	2,000	4,670	99	Pt. SW. 1/4, 29-24-25.
Charley L. Beck.....	2,400	3,990	115	W. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and W. 1/4 NE. 1/4, NE. 1/4 of 8 and 15 a. in SE. 1/4 of 5, all in 25-24.
Benjamin H. Elder.....	500	1,000	40	SW. 1/4, SW. 1/4, 11-26-23.
Hertbert Bly.....	2,100	5,540	240	W. 1/4 SW. 1/4 of 26 and SE. 1/4 of 27, all in 26-24.
Albert R. Peterman.....	500	2,500	99	Pt. SW. 1/4, 8-25-25.
Jordan F. Johnson.....	2,500	2,990	75	55 a. in E. 1/4 NW. 1/4 of 29 and 20 a. in E. 1/4 SW. 1/4 of 20-23-31.
Milton E. Richard.....	1,200	5,120	160	NE. 1/4, 6-25-23.
Smith B. Crane.....	2,400	2,900	75	Pt. E. 1/4, NE. 1/4, 31-23-25.
Total.....	49,500	\$1,600		
<b>BUTLER COUNTY.</b>				
Anderson Holladay.....	7,000	12,155	207.75	S. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and N. 1/4 SE. 1/4, 24-27-4 and SW. 1/4 NW. 1/4, 19-27-5, and other land.
James Belford.....	800	1,355	40	E. 1/4 E. 1/4, NW. 1/4, 35-23-33.
Total.....	7,800	13,510		
<b>BARBER COUNTY.</b>				
Arch Rankin.....	3,000	5,500	163	W. 1/4 NE. 1/4 E. 1/4 NW. 1/4 sec. 12, T. 31, R. 10.
W. E. Keener.....	2,700	4,300	163	SE. 1/4 NE. 1/4 sec. 7, N. 1/4 NW. 1/4, SW. 1/4 NW. 1/4, 8-33-10, and 3 acres in NW. 1/4 SW. 1/4 21-32-10.
C. E. Appel.....	3,000	7,500	159	SE. 1/4 (less 1 acre for school) sec. 6, T. 32, R. 12.
Jacob S. Warnstaff.....	4,000	3,600	160	NE. 1/4 sec. 15, T. 30, R. 14.
John T. White.....	1,000	1,700	280	W. 1/4 SE. 1/4 S. 1/4 SW. 1/4 23, N. 1/4 NW. 1/4 NE. 1/4 33, T. 32, R. 12.
Scott Circle.....	6,000	9,700	320	N. 1/4 sec. 4, T. 34, R. 10.
Elmer N. Angell.....	1,500	1,800	240.75	Lot 3, SE. 1/4 NW. 1/4 W. 1/4 SE. 1/4 B. 1/4 SW. 1/4 sec. 2, T. 33, R. 13.
Mathew P. De Witt.....	10,000	15,660	640	Lots 3, 4, 5, SE. 1/4 NW. 1/4 sec. 6, T. 33, R. 10; lots 1, 2 and S. 1/4 NE. 1/4 sec. 1, T. 33, R. 11; lots 3, 4, E. 1/4 SW. 1/4 sec. 31, T. 32, R. 10; SE. 1/4 sec. 30, T. 32, R. 11.
Walter Jackson.....	3,500	2,700	240	W. 1/4 SW. 1/4 24, T. 30, R. 12; lots 3, 4 sec. 2, T. 31; S. 1/4 SE. 1/4 35, T. 30, R. 12.
R. S. Cavin.....	3,000	3,600	120	SE. 1/4 NE. 1/4 NE. 1/4 SE. 1/4 sec. 11, NW. 1/4 SW. 1/4 12, T. 32, R. 10.
Isaac N. Copley.....	2,500	3,100	160	SE. 1/4 SE. 1/4 6, N. 1/4 NE. 1/4 SW. 1/4 NE. 1/4 7-33-10.
J. M. Hall.....	10,000	12,250	2,021.45	SE. 1/4 NW. 1/4 E. 1/4 SW. 1/4 W. 1/4 SE. 1/4 SW. 1/4 NE. 1/4 sec. 33-30-13; lot 2, SW. NE. 1/4 W. 1/4 SE. 1/4, and W. 1/4 sec. 4-31-13, NW. 1/4 W. 1/4 SW. 1/4 W. 1/4 NE. 1/4 E. 1/4 SE. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 9-31-13, SW. 1/4 NW. 1/4 NW. 1/4 SW. 1/4 15-31-13, NE. 1/4 16, E. 1/4 sec. 5, E. 1/4 sec. 8-31-13.
Fred Betz.....	1,100	1,600	80	W. 1/4 SW. 1/4 28, T. 31-13.
Wm. C. Aubley.....	4,800	5,000	156.45	SW. 1/4 7-32-12.
Horace E. Stout.....	5,500	4,000	368	N. 1/4 SW. 1/4 SW. 1/4 SW. 1/4 S. 1/4 NW. 1/4 23, SE. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and E. 10 acres of NE. 1/4 SE. 1/4 30, S. 1/4 NW. 1/4 NW. 1/4 NW. 1/4 32, T. 31, R. 12.
C. E. Adams.....	4,600	3,500	203	NW. 1/4 14, and part NE. 1/4 15, east of public road, T. 32, R. 12.
Albert G. Dekat.....	3,000	4,800	160	W. 1/4 NE. 1/4 E. 1/4 NW. 1/4, 23-32-19.
D. H. Axtell.....	1,000	1,000	123	SW. 1/4 SE. 1/4 27, W. 1/4 NE. 1/4 34, T. 33-12.
Charles Palmer.....	800	3,000	160	S. 1/4 NE. 1/4 4, S. 1/4 NW. 1/4 3, T. 33, R. 10.
H. J. Parker.....	10,000	9,220	1,280	S. 1/4 SW. 1/4, S. 1/4 SE. 1/4 13, all of sec. 24, N. 1/4 and SE. 1/4 25, T. 32-13.
J. E. Thomas.....	5,000	4,880	142	SW. 1/4 NE. 1/4, NW. 1/4 SE. 1/4 NE. 1/4, SE. 1/4 SE. 1/4 (except 18 acres of cemetery and except lots 21-22-23-24, Bk. 3, Cook's Add. of Med. Lodge), all in sec. 2, T. 32, R. 12.
Thomas F. Gallagher.....	3,000	1,700	160	NW. 1/4 sec. 1, T. 31, R. 12.
Alice Hamilton.....	4,600	3,700	160	S. 1/4 NW. 1/4, N. 1/4 SW. 1/4, 33, T. 31, R. 11.
H. W. Stevens.....	2,000	2,000	80	S. 1/4 SW. 1/4 sec. 32, T. 31, R. 11.
J. H. Landwehr.....	4,000	6,400	160	NW. 1/4 sec. 16-32-10.
Peter J. Dohn.....	1,600	2,200	90	Lot 1, sec. 18, T. 32, R. 10, NE. 1/4 NE. 1/4 13-32-11.
C. A. Markham.....	4,000	5,020	680	Lots 2-3-4, SW. NE. 1/4, S. 1/4 NW. 1/4 and S. 1/4 sec. 5, SE. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and E. 1/4 SE. 1/4 6, T. 34, R. 13.
Total.....	105,200	129,430		
<b>COWLEY COUNTY.</b>				
Charles T. Wahlenmaier and wife.....	3,000		160	E. 1/4 SW. 1/4 of E. 1/4 NW. 1/4 24-34-4.
Sarah I. Mayhill and husband.....	4,400		160	SW. 1/4 sec. 24-34-5.
Alonzo C. Messner and wife.....	8,000		560	SE. 1/4 sec. 14, SW. 1/4 sec. 13, E. 1/4 of NE. 1/4, sec. 23, W. 1/4 NW. 1/4, W. 1/4 SW. 1/4, sec. 24-34-4.
Fred Gillock and wife.....	1,000		40	NW. 1/4 NW. 1/4 24-34-3.
Elbert D. Fondray and wife.....	2,000		159	NE. 1/4 sec. 24-34-4.
Orville C. Jones and wife.....	2,000		40	40 rds. W. SW. 1/4 sec. 15-34-4.
Skiney W. Keely and wife.....	5,800		160	W. 1/4 NE. 1/4 sec. 31-30-4.
Louis A. Dickinson and wife.....	1,600		80	SE. 1/4 portion SW. 1/4 sec. 32-31-4.
George E. Birdzell and wife.....	1,600		80	S. 1/4 SE. 1/4 sec. 16-34-4.
Total.....	29,300			
<b>CHEROKEE COUNTY.</b>				
Maud Landin Stiles.....	3,000	10,820	320	N. 1/4 2-34-23.
William E. Smith.....	3,200	3,960	120	N. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and SE. 1/4 NE. 1/4 13-32-21.
E. O. Stevens.....	4,000	4,755	160	NE. 1/4 31-31-23.
Dowthard Scott.....	2,000	2,960	80	N. 1/4 NE. 1/4 13-32-24.
Laura A. Cammack.....	2,600	3,555	110.60	N. 1/4 SE. 1/4 sec. 6 and fr. SW. 5-32-22.
Alex Brown.....	1,300	2,430	80	E. 1/4 SE. 1/4 28-31-23.
Total.....	16,100	28,480		
<b>CLAY COUNTY.</b>				
George Sparrowhawk and Alice G. Sparrowhawk, his wife.....	1,800	3,270	80	N. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 6-10-4.



List of farm loans made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kans., up to Jan. 1, 1918, as reported by registers of deeds or bonded abstractors—Continued.

Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
<b>COMANCHE COUNTY.</b>				
Nick Pepperd.....	\$3,000	\$2,300	240	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35-32-18.
Laura May Simkins.....	3,500	2,925	147	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, T. 32, R. 20 less 100 ft. of R. of W. of A. T. and S. F. H. R.
Oscar M. Maris.....	2,500	3,450	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-31-18.
John F. Windus.....	7,000	5,680	240	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31-33-20.
John M. Jones.....	2,000	3,830	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23 and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21-32-20.
Willis Banks.....	3,700	5,290	240	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31-32-19.
Oliver S. Riney.....	2,100	2,720	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30-33-20.
Oliver Jones.....	5,000	5,825	480	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, 32-20.
William G. Deubler.....	5,000	6,780	800	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, all sec. 16-34-15.
Jesse H. Williams.....	3,800	2,815	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8-32-20.
William E. Baldrige.....	3,800	4,000	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8-33-20.
Benjamin H. Bird.....	3,500	3,420	240	Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3-33-19.
James L. Alley.....	2,500	2,720	160	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18-33-16.
Marvin T. Downing.....	8,500	6,525	520	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6-33-17, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1-33-18, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5-33-17 and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30-32-17.
Oral O. Darnell.....	1,500	2,410	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24-34-18.
James L. Williams.....	2,000	1,230	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24-32-18.
Total.....	59,400	61,870		
<b>DICKINSON COUNTY.</b>				
J. N. Taylor.....	8,000	8,770	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, T. 14, R. 4 E., 6 p. m.
Byron J. Taylor.....	8,000	13,700	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, T. 13, R. 4 E., 6 p. m.
Leon W. Taylor.....	8,000	9,330	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, T. 13, R. 4 E., 6 p. m.
Ira S. Taylor.....	2,900	4,000	80	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, T. 13, R. 4 E., 6 p. m.
Clarence Taylor.....	10,000	18,070	320	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 13, R. 4 E., 6 p. m.
John Fiedler.....	2,800		80	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, T. 14, R. 3 E., 6 p. m.
Total.....	39,700	53,870		
<b>DOUGLAS COUNTY.</b>				
Jos. C. McCaules and wife.....	7,500	9,690	160	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 9-13-19, 160 acres.
Eugene T. McFarland and wife.....	2,500	4,180	80	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 9-13-19, 80 acres.
Joseph C. Walter and wife.....	1,500	2,650	80	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8-12-18, 80 acres.
Wm. Sulzen and wife.....	5,000	6,455	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8-12-18, 160 acres.
Al. Delbert Armstrong and wife.....	1,500	2,810	80	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 1-12-17, 80 acres.
Carle E. Cox, et al.....	6,000	14,525	293.39	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8-13-19, also SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8-13-19, also E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 17-13-19 less 21.91 acres; in all 233.39 acres.
I. T. Herd and wife.....	7,400	8,910	85	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 18-12-20, also 5 acres in SE. corner of sec. 18-12-20, 85 acres.
Total.....	31,400	49,220		
<b>ELLSWORTH COUNTY.</b>				
W. Lorenzo Reed.....	4,000		160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 16-16-7.
Thomas F. Mullen.....	1,800		160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-15-6.
John F. Hubka.....	3,000		160	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 25 and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 26-14-10.
Patrick E. Mullen.....	600		160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 22-15-5.
Total.....	9,100			
<b>ELLIE COUNTY.</b>				
James B. Shutts.....	3,000	5,390	320	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2-13-18.
Bertrine Berry.....	1,000	2,785	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 1-12-19.
James Ross.....	5,500	7,490	320	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 27-12-19.
Walter M. Stanton.....	1,700	2,770	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-12-19.
George Bellman.....	6,000	16,045	320	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ 29-13-18.
Edward Kraus.....	3,200	5,050	320	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-14-19.
William J. Bellman.....	6,000	11,280	320	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-13-18 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-13-18.
Frank B. Pfeifer.....	2,000	2,560	160	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 34-13-19.
J. E. Haddock.....	2,500	4,250	160	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2-33-18.
John Brumit.....	1,800	3,910	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-13-19.
John R. Chittenden.....	6,500	32,605	640	Sec. 27-13-18.
William H. Shutts.....	8,000	12,460	960	All sec. 5-12-17, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32-11-17.
Joseph Bahl.....	6,000	16,840	480	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 29-13-18.
Peter J. Walter.....	1,300	3,870	150	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-12-17.
John O'Loughlin.....	8,100	13,690	620	Sec. 12-13-19 except a 20 a. tract.
Edward Blender.....	8,000	17,560	320	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 28-13-18 SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-13-18.
Jacob F. Schoendaller.....	3,500	7,590	320	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ 26-12-19.
Total.....	74,100	166,145		
<b>GEARY COUNTY.</b>				
Alfred H. Christenson.....	3,000	3,380	144	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16-12-7, ex. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ out of N. side.
Edward C. Liston.....	3,000	4,590	70	That part lt. 11, spl. sec. 13-11-5 lying south of county road.
Louis Ascher.....	10,000	11,000	200	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36-11-6.
John H. Johnston.....	2,600	4,480	194.53	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , S. $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6-12-7.
John C. Ramsour.....	1,000	1,500	40	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16-12-5.
Dan G. Younklin.....	10,000	17,750	560	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec. 2, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 5 in sec. 11-10-4.
Louis J. Settgast.....	6,000	6,300	150	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 34 and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35 (ex. 10 a.) T. 11, R. 6.
Fred J. Settgast.....	2,000	6,500	155	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35-11-6, ex. 5.6 a.
Richard Settgast.....	3,500	9,650	250.40	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, T. 11, R. 6 and lots 3 and 4, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3-12-6, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 4 sec. 34-11-3.
Edward Barese.....	8,000	7,000	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27-12-6.
Reuben Nickelson.....	8,000	12,885	230	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28; NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33-11-5, ex. 4 a. in NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33.
John D. Cameron.....	10,000	8,830	200	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1-12-7.
Total.....	67,600	98,865		
<b>HARPER COUNTY.</b>				
C. E. Warren.....	4,500	5,100	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 32-31-8.
E. H. Burgess.....	3,200	4,500	240	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 21, and the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 20-31-8.
C. M. Wyrick.....	8,400	15,600	640	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 35-31-9, and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2-32-9.
D. H. Hoyt.....	5,200	9,900	280	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 21, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 22-32-9.
Mary E. Campbell.....	10,000	20,600	560	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 36-31-9, lots 3 and 4, and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 31-31-8.

List of farm loans made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kans., up to Jan. 1, 1918, as reported by registers of deeds or bonded abstractors—Continued.

Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
<b>HARPER COUNTY—contd.</b>				
Harry H. Burgess.....	\$3,200	\$2,850	160	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 21-31-8.
Mott, H. White.....	1,400	1,600	80	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 7-32-9.
Asa E. Burgess.....	3,200	3,300	160	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 20-31-8.
J. H. Hadsall.....	10,000	13,100	400	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 8 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 9-32-8.
Phoebe J. Warren.....	4,000	4,800	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 35-31-9.
Jessie Campbell.....	10,000	21,000	720	All of sec. 25, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 26-31-9, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30-31-8.
Total.....	63,100	102,350		
<b>HARVEY COUNTY.</b>				
Edward Evans.....	2,500	14,036	201	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and part of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-23-1 E.
David K. Wilson.....	4,600	10,675	240	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 28-22-2 E.
Willis J. Refner.....	6,700	11,290	240	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-24-2 E.
A. B. Gilchrist.....	7,400	15,760	320	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-22-2 E.
W. S. Gilchrist.....	4,500	8,150	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-22-2 E.
Dani I. G. Miller.....	1,600	6,045	80	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5-24-1 E.
W. J. Moulds.....	7,000	8,920	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-23-1 W.
Alpha Gates et al.....	2,400	3,355	80	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-24-2 E.
R. J. Chellans.....	3,700	5,283	80	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-23-1 W.
N. K. Broc'way.....	3,500	4,595	80	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-24-2 E.
C. C. Heidebrecht.....	3,000	3,985	80	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 30-22-3 W.
Jacob Vogt.....	5,000	8,195	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-22-3 W.
Henry F. Friesen.....	3,000	5,995	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-22-3 W.
J. R. & J. C. Smith.....	7,000	9,220	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 25-22-1 W.
J. G. Ewert.....	7,000	7,980	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2-23-2 E.
Nannie J. McBride.....	4,000	5,765	80	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32-23-1 E.
Eli M. Hoover.....	6,300	8,165	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-24-2 W.
A. W. Rogers.....	6,300	15,980	320	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-24-1 E.
L. E. Rose.....	1,600	4,865	80	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32-23-2 E.
Harrison M. Lowman.....	2,800	5,315	75	Part of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12-24-1 W.
William R. Peacock.....	3,000	7,220	80	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 34-24-1 W.
Clark J. Duff.....	6,000	9,430	154	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 36-23-1 E.
A. D. Brush.....	4,200	4,455	87	Part of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19-22-2 E.
R. A. Moore et al.....	4,300	8,605	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-22-1 E.
Ida H. Soth.....	3,200	3,770	80	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 28-24-1 E.
H. C. Utz.....	3,000	5,935	80	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 26-24-1 W.
F. A. McBurney.....	5,000	9,550	100	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and part of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2-23-2 W.
N. K. Brookway.....	4,000	4,595	80	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-24-2 E.
William E. Jones.....	4,000	7,845	140	Part of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 26-22-1 E.
C. C. Lindamood.....	3,200	3,730	80	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24-22-1 E.
H. M. Lowman.....	3,600	5,315	75	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12-24-1 W.
Gred B. Ellerts.....	5,500	7,925	154	Part of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 35-24-2 E.
Mose P. Prather.....	4,000	5,950	100	W. 100 acres of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2-24-1 W.
William Patton.....	4,000	6,975	160	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-24-2 E. and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13-24-1 E.
F. A. McBurney.....	3,000	4,325	67	Part of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2-23-2 W.
Henry H. Revier.....	3,000	4,305	80	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-22-3 W.
Daniel G. Miller.....	2,500	6,045	80	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5-24-1 E.
Cornelius F. Friesen.....	2,900	2,047	49	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-22-2 W.
Ed A. Kramer.....	7,000	9,760	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4-23-1 W.
Arthur A. Schanbacher.....	4,200	5,575	93	Part of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-23-2 W.
Edward J. Stucky.....	6,500	9,405	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5-22-2 W.
W. C. Cummins.....	8,000	10,760	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-22-1 W.
H. P. Harms.....	5,300	9,295	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 25-23-2 E.
Frank M. Wetschensky.....	3,600	5,870	128	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4 and part of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-23-2 E.
H. A. Heatwold.....	3,500		68	Part of S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 25-22-1 W.
Total.....	195,500	322,251		
<b>JEWELL COUNTY.</b>				
A. L. Clark.....	3,000	4,375	80	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 36-2-6.
C. G. Shellhase.....	3,500	5,765	80	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24-1-6.
J. C. Shellhase.....	3,500	5,365	80	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24-1-6.
Total.....	10,000	15,505		
<b>JOHNSON COUNTY.</b>				
Geo. W. Bacon and Mary E. Bacon (wife).....	1,000	1,300	10	10 acres of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-13-21.
Alexander E. Frame, Nellie Frame (wife).....	3,000	6,160	80	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 7-14-23.
Frank Efinger, Dollie M. Efinger (wife).....	3,000	6,740	81.15	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 6-14-23.
Joseph Goode, Mary Goode, (wife).....	3,500	11,300	80	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , S. 10 acres of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , N. 10 acres of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , all in 6-13-25.
Julius M. Moll and P. K. Moll (wife).....	4,000		80	(Not divided in records, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of, 153 acres, \$12,800 assessed) N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 23-13-23 ex. right of way.
Edward Shaw and Emma Shaw (wife).....	4,600	5,200	80	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 25-13-22.
Henry J. Barthol, Josephine Barthol (wife).....	5,000	5,800	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 14-13-22.
Earl L. Timms (single).....	2,000	3,650	25	Lot 3 of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 34-13-23.
Morton Y. Greeley, Lillian Greeley (wife).....	3,000	4,880	80	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 9-15-23.
Mabel S. Myers, Harry E. Myers (husband).....	4,000	5,900	80	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20-14-22.
Chas. G. Bowling, Eva M. Bowling (wife).....	2,300	3,800	78	Part of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 35-12-21.
Carl Albin Holmquist and Rebecca G. (wife).....	500	3,008	10	Part of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 17-12-23.
Edward Moody and Eliza Moody (wife).....	10,000	14,600	200	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 35, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 35-12-24.
Joseph W. Davidson, Minnie (wife).....	2,500	3,090	40	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 9-12-23.
Turner Park, Minnie P. (wife).....	3,700	3,770	80	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 17 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 9, all in T. 12, R. 23.
Chas. Delahunt (single).....	2,000	9,600	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 13-13-22.
Total.....	51,100	88,793		



List of loans made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kans., up to Jan. 1, 1918, as reported by registers of deeds or bonded abstractors—Continued.

Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
<b>KINGMAN COUNTY.</b>				
R. E. Smith.....	\$7,530	\$9,513	231	NE. 1/4 and E. 1/4 of SE. 1/4 23-27-7.
I. E. Dodson.....	4,000	8,003	240	SE. 1/4 and S. 1/4 of NE. 33-29-7.
A. E. Woolridge.....	4,000	5,954	160	NW. 1/4 27-27-8.
H. O. Riley.....	1,500	2,790	80	E. 1/4 of NW. 1/4 31-27-6.
M. Heatherman.....	8,000	6,240		S. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and N. 1/4 SE. 1/4 12-28-9.
Do.....		3,888		E. 1/4 SE. 1/4 1-23-9.
Do.....		1,702		S. 1/4 SW. 1/4 6-23-8.
Do.....		2,050	401	N. 1/4 NW. 1/4 7-23-3.
M. M. Yeoman.....	10,000	4,305	401	NW. 1/4 2-23-7.
Do.....		10,640		NE. 1/4 and E. 1/4 NW. 1/4 3-29-7.
W. J. Sheahan.....	7,000	5,830	240	SW. and NW. and N. 1/4 SW. 1/4 12-23-9.
Do.....		2,870		S. 1/4 NE. 1/4 11-28-9.
Noah Cheatum.....	5,000	6,204	210	NE. 23-27-8.
Do.....		2,952		W. 1/4 SW. 1/4 24-27-8.
F. W. Millard.....	4,000	4,700	160	SE. 19-29-6.
W. S. Van Dosten.....	2,000	4,030	120	S. 1/4 SW. 1/4 and NW. 1/4 SW. 1/4 4-30-7.
Mike Sheahan.....	4,000	5,740	190	NW. 1/4 16-28-9.
H. E. Bett.....	3,000	2,403	80	N. 1/4 of SE. 1/4 22-29-7.
Do.....		2,553	80	S. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 22-29-7.
P. W. Gillin.....	8,000	9,962	320	E. 1/4 8-29-9.
R. R. Matlock.....	4,000	4,712	190	SE. 1/4 23-29-7.
Nick Gillen.....	8,000	5,139	190	NW. 1/4 6-23-9.
Nick Gillen.....		6,888	160	NE. 1/4 1-29-10.
J. Heatherman.....	5,000	6,340	160	S. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and S. 1/4 NW. 1/4 13-23-9.
B. A. DeWeise.....	4,800	2,920	200	N. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 and NE. 1/4 of NW. 1/4 33-29-7.
Do.....		1,537		W. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 25-23-7.
A. A. Gerber.....	10,000	6,888	560	E. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 and SE. 1/4 28-27-7.
Do.....		15,915		S. 1/4 27-27-7.
Isabelle Lyford.....	2,500	3,280	160	E. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and E. 1/4 SW. 1/4 30-23-6.
J. A. McMahon.....	5,500	7,675	160	NE. 1/4 4-23-7.
G. M. Cheatum.....	5,000	7,067	240	NW. 1/4 and W. 1/4 NE. 1/4 7-27-7.
E. B. Baber.....	3,500	3,808	160	SW. 1/4 24-27-10.
Frank Pro.....	8,000	6,665	373	W. 1/4 of NW. 1/4 and W. 1/4 of SE. 1/4 3-23-7.
Do.....		4,949		W. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 and NW. 1/4 27-29-8 less 27 ac.
W. L. Brown.....	3,500	6,986	200	S. 1/4 of NW. 1/4, N. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 11-28-8.
Do.....				SE. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 11-28-8.
P. J. Egan.....	2,500	2,671	80	E. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 7-27-7.
A. Weniger.....	7,000	11,297	240	SE. 1/4 and S. 1/4 of NE. 9-23-7.
Claud Brand.....	3,000	3,722	80	N. 1/4 NE. 1/4 9-27-7.
G. C. Fredick.....	10,000	11,793	400	In Sections 4 and 5-23-7.
R. R. Griem.....	4,000	2,658	160	N. 1/4 of NW. 1/4 and N. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 12-30-3 and SE. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 12-30-9.
Chas. A. Kuszmaul.....	3,000	5,320	160	SE. 1/4 16-23-3.
E. W. Vim Lundingham.....	4,500	6,620	160	NW. 1/4 23-23-8.
Anna L. Roehr.....	4,500	4,600	160	NW. 1/4 33-23-6.
Hugh Martin.....	6,000	5,125	280	N. 1/4 of S. 1/4 of Sec. 32-29-6 and SW. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 32-29-5.
Do.....		3,060		E. 1/4 of SE. 1/4 31-23-6.
Gussie Viney.....	2,000	6,077	160	NE. 1/4 21-23-5.
Oliver E. Cox.....	2,000	5,494	160	NW. 1/4 29-27-8.
G. E. Bruch.....	2,700	5,840	160	NE. 1/4 13-27-8.
W. R. Blakey.....	10,000	8,388	360	SE. 1/4 1-27-5 and W. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 6 and E. 1/4 and NW. 1/4 of NW. 1/4 7-27-4.
Alva Dutton.....	4,000	6,204	160	NW. 1/4 10-27-8.
Willard Fancier.....	1,500	6,768	160	NE. 1/4 28-27-5.
Chas. Sponeberg.....	4,500	6,163	200	S. 1/4 of NW. 1/4 and N. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 and SW. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 5-30-5.
Wm. Leslie.....	2,100	1,980	120	E. 1/4 of SE. 1/4 and SW. 1/4 of SE. 1/4 33-30-9.
E. M. Fly.....	1,500	1,745		Part of NE. 1/4 of SE. 1/4 1-29-8.
L. C. Lecklider.....	1,600	2,480	80	W. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 28-23-7.
Katie Scoville.....	1,800	3,050	80	E. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 3-23-6.
Noah Cheatum.....	4,100	6,122	160	SE. 1/4 23-27-8.
J. F. Birkenbaugh.....	4,200	3,050	160	W. 1/4 of W. 1/4 21-23-7.
F. W. Millard.....	2,500		75	SW. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 and 35 acres off west side of NW. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 25-29-7.
W. S. De Weise.....	4,200	7,022	271	Lot 5 and SE. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 4-30-10, also SW. 1/4 and SW. 1/4 of NW. 1/4 3-30-10.
J. W. Ehlnke.....	2,400	3,200	40	SW. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 23-27-7.
L. L. Selley.....	7,800	5,528	520	SE. 1/4 10-30-8.
Do.....		5,535		NE. 1/4 and E. 1/4 of SE. 1/4 and NW. 1/4 of SE. 1/4 15-30-8.
Do.....		2,050		E. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 22-39-8.
Total.....	231,200	335,765		
<b>LINN COUNTY.</b>				
S. J. Campbell.....	2,000	3,030	80	W. 1/4 of SE. 1/4 10-23-23.
Orville W. Simpson.....	1,300	6,775	160	E. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 and W. 1/4 of SE. 1/4 9-22-24.
George Wyatt.....	2,100	2,655	100	NE. 1/4 of SE. 1/4, SW. 1/4 of NE. 1/4, and S. 1/4 of SE. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 25-22-23.
Total.....	5,400	12,500		
<b>LABETTE COUNTY.</b>				
William T. Swope.....	3,000	3,130	140	N. 1/4 NW. 1/4 sec. 1, and N. 1/4 N. 1/4 sec. 2, ex. fraction lying west of railway, T. 31, R. 17.
C. E. Smalley.....	1,500	2,460	80	N. 1/4 NE. 1/4 11-31-17.
Total.....	4,500	5,590		
<b>LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.</b>				
Archibald Wright Jaggard, Min G. Jaggard.	10,000	14,790	240	SW. 1/4 sec. 23, E. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 of sec. 23, T. 11, R. 22.
Carl Brueckmann and Mar- tha Brueckmann.	2,400	2,000	40	NE. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 sec. 12, T. 12, R. 22.
Total.....	12,400	17,390		
<b>M'PHERSON COUNTY.</b>				
J. T. Brown.....	4,000	3,500	160	NE. 1/4 23-19-5.
Melvin A. Frisbie.....	3,000		160	SW. 1/4 6-18-1.
Svante Lundun.....	4,500	10,800	160	SW. 1/4 16-19-3.
Charles H. Shaw.....	4,000	4,800	74.8	N. 1/4 NE. 1/4 22-19-3.
G. A. Reess.....	4,400	4,220	160	W. 1/4 NW. 1/4 19-17-1 and N. 1/4 NE. 1/4 24-17-2.
Total.....	19,900	23,320		

List of farm loans made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kans., up to Jan. 1, 1918, as reported by registers of deeds or bonded abstractors—Continued.

Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
<b>MONTGOMERY COUNTY.</b>				
Estell E. and H. C. Ditterich	\$2,700	\$2,800	83	Lots 3 and 4 in 3-31 S. 17 E. 6th principal meridian.
<b>MORRIS COUNTY.</b>				
Ralph B. Felton	6,000	10,100	303	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15-14-7.
Ray B. Felton	6,100	6,470	240	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23-14-7.
Harry J. Wool	1,500	2,670	80	Lots 15 and 12 6-14-8.
Robert E. Simmons	3,000	2,300	80	Lots 3 and 10 NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6-14-8.
J. H. Burton	2,000	4,070	202.70	Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31-14-8.
George Dashi	2,500	4,890	121	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, pt. NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ , lots 1 and 12 18 14-8
Daniel L. Morris	9,000	7,050	278.13	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31-14-7.
J. O. Roehat	2,500	4,290	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25-15-7.
A. G. Leitch	6,400	7,690	320	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7-15-7.
C. C. Iams	2,400	2,350	80	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21-14-7.
Ira E. Hosi	5,400	5,000	160	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30-14-7.
Jane Barb	1,800	2,050	40	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8-15-7.
Lydia F. Reeves	1,600	9,800	400	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20-15-7.
M. D. Peters	3,500	3,900	160	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23-14-7.
Alfred Wad	2,000	3,900	200	Lots 1-2-3-4-5, sec. 6-15-8.
Walter E. Back	2,800	3,120	115	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ , pt. NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10-15-7.
Olof H. Nelson	4,500	4,890	160	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7-14-7.
Total	69,000	81,720		
<b>NEMAH COUNTY.</b>				
Ray Wickliff	7,000	8,380	145	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6-3-12, except $\frac{1}{2}$ acres deeded for road purposes.
Frank H. Dri	10,000	11,740	160	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1-2-11.
Fred J. Melcher	10,000	14,638	160	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16-2-12.
Total	27,000	34,758		
<b>NEOSHO COUNTY.</b>				
Wesley A. Spener	1,500	3,000	80	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20-30-18.
J. K. Mullen and wife	2,000	2,500	80	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30-30-18.
Samuel N. Fisher	4,000	5,200	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 20-30-18, NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32-30-18. The \$4,000 mortgage covers 160 acres.
		1,000	40	
Total	7,500	11,700		
<b>PAWNEE COUNTY.</b>				
H. C. and Melissa J. McPrath	3,000	5,925	77.53	An irregular tract in NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5-22-15.
J. W. Collins	5,000	7,400	160	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2-23-16.
J. W. Gaston	6,000	7,520	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32-21-18.
William R. Hain	1,000	7,770	151.54	Lots 3 and 4 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4-20-18.
Ellis P. Miller	2,000	15,820	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27-21-15.
Hugh Roberts	2,100	4,820	281	Lots D-3 sec. 23-23-18 and lots F. E.-3 and 4 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32-23-18.
E. E. French	5,000	7,300	150	Lots 1 and 2 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2-23-18.
Blaine Roberts	3,000	6,575	312	Lots D-C-5 and 6 and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33-23-18.
David E. Johnson	4,500	7,130	150	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13-23-15.
J. C. Smith	5,000	9,880	320	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8-21-19.
C. H. Dykeman	8,000	11,870	320	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23, all 21-18.
O. F. Wilcox	1,000	3,180	77	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16-23-15.
A. L. Stae'well	10,000	15,435	280	Lot 4 and part 3 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and part of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and part SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 6-22-15.
J. S. Compton	8,000	11,830	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30-21-18.
Theodore B. Price	5,000	5,840	150	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 28-22-18.
D. Bridge	8,000	15,180	320	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7-23-18.
Ella A. Brownee	2,000	5,070	160	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21-21-20.
Oriando H. Hill	1,300	2,700	50	North 50 acres of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31-21-18.
Total	79,900	151,905		
<b>PHILLIPS COUNTY.</b>				
Guy C. Goddard and wife	4,000	5,980	320	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 2-2-18.
Dee F. Hain and wife	2,300	4,665	150	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 22-3-18.
John F. Naye and wife	1,800	3,070	100	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 21-4-18 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 16-4-18.
W. W. Warner and wife	3,000	4,150	160	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 18-3-17.
Dick Hodge and wife	1,500	1,885	80	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 25-2-18.
Allen B. Dixon and wife	3,000	6,380	240	SE. 13-3-17 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 18-3-15 except 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.
M. L. Herbace	8,000	17,015	640	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 10 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 11-3-17.
W. J. Stewart and wife	3,000	4,835	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 14-3-18.
Ellis T. Christensen and wife	3,000	4,050	150	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 20-4-18.
J. O. McKown and wife	2,000	3,040	160	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 2-2-18.
Luther M. Solt and wife	2,500	4,300	70	Commencing at NE. corner of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 34-4-20, thence W. to $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. line, thence S. 80 rods, thence E. 80 rods, thence N. 80 rods to sec. line, thence N. to place of beginning, less 100 ft. R. R. right of way cut diagonally through said land, and except 4 acres S. E. corner, containing 70 acres, more or less.
Total	34,100	59,370		
<b>POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.</b>				
E. B. Homewood and Margaret Homewood (husband and wife)	3,000	5,080	80	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 24-0-10 less 10 acres S. and W. of Rock Creek and all W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 25-9-10, lying E. and N. Rock Creek.
George R. Farrell and Alice Farrell (husband and wife)	6,000	7,725	89.7	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and lot 1 and part lot 2 lying S. of right of way U. P. R. R. in sec. 6-10-11.
Gottlieb Fajga (widower)	2,000	2,405	90	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and W. 10 acres S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10-10-9.
Joseph Farrell and Grace Farrell (husband and wife)	2,400	3,470	70	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ less 10 acres of 2-10-12.
Marins Pedersen, Margrethe Pedersen (husband and wife)	1,500	1,855	40	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 28-0-10.
Total	14,900	20,535		



List of farm loans made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kans., up to Jan. 1, 1918, as reported by registers of deeds or bonded abstractors—Continued.

Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
<b>PRATT COUNTY.</b>				
Allen McCue.....	\$5,000	\$6,800	240	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13-28-11.
Ashford B. Snyder.....	1,800	6,600	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-28-14.
Eda D'vorak.....	3,400	2,880	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-28-11.
William F. Brown.....	7,500	12,632	278 $\frac{1}{2}$	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-26-14.
Joseph W. Heaton.....	10,000	11,000	320	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 2-29-14.
Martin Curran.....	2,000	5,850	320	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28-27-15.
F. H. Sellon.....	10,000	13,500	480	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 3 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4-28-11.
William H. Sellon.....	10,000	12,200	520	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 34-27-11.
Total.....	49,700	74,462		
<b>RENO COUNTY.</b>				
Geo. M. Eay.....	4,000	5,644	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-26-10.
F. R. Frank.....	7,000	7,980	221	Lot 1 SE. of NE. sec. 3, and lot 4, sec. 2, twp. 26, R. 10.
Jacob Schweizer.....	6,500	8,240	320	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5-26-9.
Frank D. Webb.....	4,700	7,288	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-22-9.
Geo. Schweizer.....	4,500	5,696	158	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-26-10.
John C. Epp.....	3,800	8,060	205	SW. sec. 27 and part of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 27-22-4.
Abraham R. Schmidt.....	3,000	3,733	160	SW. sec. 19-22-4.
H. D. Bailey.....	4,000	4,674	440	SE. sec. 1 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12-22-10.
Dedrick W. Ruffel.....	1,100	1,745	60	NW. of NE. and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. of NE. 29-22-4.
Jacob L. Heidebrecht.....	3,000	4,596	115	Part of SE. of 27-22-4.
John R. Garman.....	7,000	10,188	320	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 15-26-10.
Ians P. Pedersen.....	1,200	2,722	80	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. of 17-26-10.
Adolph A. Erker.....	3,000	2,565	142	Lot 3 and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-26-4.
Cornelius B. Copeland.....	7,000	8,317	152	Lot 3 and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. of 4-26-4.
Albert L. Ostrander.....	4,000	5,017	142	Lot 1-2 and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. of 18-26-4.
Robert C. Bargill.....	3,000	6,468	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 30-25-10.
Annie Hook.....	1,700	2,972	160	SW. 28-25-10.
William H. Fulk.....	5,000	6,468	158	SW. 32-25-10.
Peter Reese.....	3,200	5,438	160	NW. 24-26-10.
Lloyd L. Boles.....	3,200	4,944	160	SW. 13-26-10.
Charles E. Litchfield.....	4,000	7,168	320	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5-22-10.
Gus H. Faney.....	2,000	3,084	160	NW. 28-25-10.
A. T. Regier.....	2,000	3,120	80	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. 30-22-4.
Henry T. Ediger.....	3,200	6,917	80	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. 17-22-4.
Jonas H. Holmes.....	4,000	6,468	160	SE. of 13-25-10.
Omar F. Elliott.....	4,000	5,144	160	NW. of 14-26-10.
William T. Pieper.....	2,500	6,238	160	SE. of 14-26-10.
Cornelius H. Friesen.....	2,800	6,493	160	NE. of 35-22-4.
Mathias Beltz.....	7,500	12,726	160	SE. 27-25-4.
Charles E. Durand.....	10,000	17,304	320	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-23-5.
George M. Davis.....	2,200	2,901	80	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. of 12-25-6.
William P. Frank.....	5,000	7,092	160	SW. of 35-25-10.
W. J. Elliott.....	9,000	15,956	640	All of sec. 9-22-10.
Joel Raines.....	8,000	9,064	320	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 7-26-9.
Mary Raines.....	6,000	7,268	160	SE. 6-26-9.
Total.....	152,100	229,678		
<b>RICE COUNTY.</b>				
Lewis M. Harpand wife.....	2,100	4,320	225	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 19-21-9, lot 1 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 30-21-9.
William H. Haltom and wife.....	6,000	9,420	320	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32-21-9 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 29-21-9.
Henry W. Rose and wife.....	10,000	13,165	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-19-6 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 0-20-6.
John D. Hemly and wife.....	8,000	8,000	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 29-19-6.
Millard Robert and wife.....	5,000	7,620	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-19-9.
Marion Bradger and wife.....	2,000	6,000	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-20-6.
Total.....	33,100	47,525		
<b>REPUBLIC COUNTY.</b>				
Erick Erickson and wife.....	1,000		35	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-1-5.
<b>ROOKS COUNTY.</b>				
Alexander G. Lowry.....	1,800	3,800	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-7-19.
Edward D. Hansen.....	3,000	5,540	167	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-8-19, tract in SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-8-19.
John A. Hance.....	3,500	4,000	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-7-19.
Frank Shutts.....	6,000	10,200	320	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 16-7-16.
Ray O. Grover.....	2,500	4,600	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-7-19.
C. R. Gillilan.....	4,000	3,800	150	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-7-16.
Jesse V. Stewart.....	2,600	5,700	157	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-7-16.
John D. Wolf.....	800	1,100	80	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-7-16.
J. F. Whitford.....	4,500	9,000	320	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-7-16, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12-7-16.
William J. Houston.....	900	2,100	120	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19-7-16.
James Webster et al.....	10,000	11,160	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 30, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32-7-18.
Roy Brown.....	3,000	4,500	155.96	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-7-19.
William L. Edwards.....	3,200	4,500	160	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19-7-19.
T. E. Dugan.....	6,000	8,900	393	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2-7, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 35-6, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-6-20.
Total.....	51,800	78,900		
<b>STAFFORD COUNTY.</b>				
Eldon R. Nelson.....	10,000	10,910	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19-25-11 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-25-11.
Cass O. Morgan.....	7,500	11,005	240	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-25-11 and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33-25-11.
C. C. Gallagher.....	4,000	5,935	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-25-12.
James E. Sallee.....	3,200	4,320	240	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-21-11.
William H. Smith.....	4,500	5,735	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33-21-11.
Total.....	29,200	37,905		
<b>SALINE COUNTY.</b>				
John Dinkler and wife.....	1,100	3,000	80	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-15-5.
<b>SEDGWICK COUNTY.</b>				
Nelie F. Gibbons.....	2,000	2,110	40	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-23-1 W.
Wesley Greeson.....	7,000	17,400	128.86	Lots 1 and 2 and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-27-1 E.

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<b>SEDGWICK COUNTY—contd.</b>				
T. A. Boll.....	\$3,200	\$4,020	151.30	Lots 4, 5, 9, and 10, sec. 13-25-3 W.
Dave Seibert.....	3,000	6,240	80	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 22-23-1 W.
Mary J. F. Carlisle.....	5,000	8,880	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 5-25-3 W.
N. A. Carlisle et ux.....	5,000	2,940	123	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5-25-3 W.
Geoffry F. T. Carlisle.....	6,000	4,350	164.70	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5 and lot 1 sec. 8-25-3 W.
W. R. Blakey et ux.....	10,000	6,750	360	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1-27-5 W. Kingman County and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-27-4 W. Sedg. Co.
Wm. Arthur McCormick.....	8,000	9,930	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-25-3 W.
C. E. Haskell.....	1,300	3,820	30	Commencing 20 rods N. of SE. cor. of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-27-1 E, W. 80 rods N. 60 rods E. 80 rods S. 60 rods to beginning.
O. W. Benner et ux.....	3,000	4,840	42	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33-23-1 E.
Chas. C. Benner.....	2,000	5,040	38	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33-23-1 E.
W. H. White et ux.....	2,500	4,730	80	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-25-3 W.
Harvey C. McCormick.....	3,500	4,540	116	Lots 2 and 3 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-25-3 W.
Wesley Gresson.....	10,000	17,400	120.88	Lots 1 and 2 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-27-1 E.
S. H. Wemple et ux.....	1,000	1,350	20	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 25-28-1 W.
Fred Wilbur et ux.....	7,000	11,540	142	Lots 3 and 4 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-23-1 W.
Total.....	79,500	115,880		
<b>SUMNER COUNTY.</b>				
J. M. Manahan.....	4,000	6,740	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-31-1 W.
W. E. Dole.....	2,000	4,950	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 27-33-2 E.
T. Max Reitz.....	4,000	11,030	80	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-31-2 E. The valuation has not been divided on the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-31-2 E.
Ed Cook.....	4,500	4,950	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-33-2 W.
John C. Frankum.....	7,000	14,560	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32-31-1 W.
A. C. Whealy.....	4,500	6,160	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 22-33-1 E.
Thomas Padgett.....	3,500	5,880	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-34-2 E.
Thomas A. Hubbard.....	10,000	6,260 7,080	320	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 26-33-1 W.
Total.....	39,500	57,610		
<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY.</b>				
Mary Hogan.....	2,600	2,150 5,820	160	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32-5-4.
Edmond L. McNamara.....	2,500	3,700	80	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-5-4.
Albert J. Schroll.....	4,500	7,570	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13-5-4.
Louis Hoover.....	2,500	3,570	70	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-5-4 (except 10 acres off of south side).
Joseph D. Hogan.....	4,200	5,640	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12-5-4.
John A. Hoover.....	3,500	5,720	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 35-5-4.
Joseph McNamara.....	2,800	4,190	80	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-5-4.
John P. Hogan.....	4,500	3,570 6,360	160	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-5-4
Thomas J. Hogan.....	2,600	2,960	80	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32-5-4.
Frank Zrust.....	2,000	3,370	80	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33-4-4.
Thomas J. Hogan.....	1,900	2,960	80	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 29-5-4.
Maurice F. Crimmins.....	2,300	3,780	80	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-5-4.
Jacob Werner.....	2,500	6,020	120	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-5-4.
Patrick O'Heary.....	5,200	6,850	160	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33-5-4.
Total.....	44,000	74,230		
<b>WILSON COUNTY.</b>				
Jacob N. Elliott.....	1,800	2,000	80	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33-30-17.
Leslie D. Connell.....	1,000	2,800	80	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32-28-16.
Total.....	2,800	4,800		
<b>WYANDOTTE COUNTY.</b>				
George C. Johnson and wife, Sarah H.	5,000	6,000	40	NE. 25-11-24.
Henry LaFountain and wife, Montana.	2,000	1,550	18.75	NW. 3-11-24.
S. D. Gratigny and wife, Lucy C.	1,500	3,050	20	SW. and NW. 25-10-24.
James O. Mooney and wife, Catherine S.	2,000	2,400	28	NE. 17-11-24.
Joseph Ricker and wife, Martha.	2,000	4,400	20	NE. and SE. 26-10-24.
J. M. Rose and wife, Mary Anna.	1,500	1,260	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	NW. 25-10-24.
H. G. Randall and wife, Jessie I.	2,000	4,000	40	NE. 14-10-23.
Frank O. Taylor and wife, Katie.	1,000	1,650	10	SE. 25-10-24.
David R. Emmons and wife, Lena.	2,500	4,200	29.75	NE. 25-10-24.
Ora K. Williamson and wife, Florence.	4,000	5,000	58	NE. 35-11-23; SE. 26-11-23.
R. C. Williamson and wife, Minnie.	10,000	11,970	163	NE. and SE. 26-11-23; NE. 35-11-23.
Elizabeth Dora Treff and husband, Henry.	1,400	1,400	28	NE. 20-11-23.
Total.....	34,900	46,880		
<b>CLARK COUNTY.</b>				
G. C. Ely.....	5,600	9,300	800	All of sec. 36 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, T. 31, R. 21.
Herman Dahms.....	2,000	5,200	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1-30-25.
C. C. Tawzer.....	3,000	3,200	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22-30-25.
Smith S. Spainhour.....	5,000	6,800	320	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32-30-24.
W. H. Hatcher.....	2,700	2,400	240	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21-31-21.
Paul E. Clark.....	5,000	8,960	480	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7-31-21.
J. B. Schoonover.....	1,500	1,600	80	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-30-24.
Joseph Amy.....	1,500	3,520	128.33	Lots 1-3 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1-30-25.
Rufus N. Estes.....	2,000	3,600	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29-30-25.



List of farm loans made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kans., up to Jan. 1, 1918, as reported by registers of deeds or bonded abstractors—Continued.

Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
<b>CLARK COUNTY—continued.</b>				
William F. Miller.....	\$2,500	\$3,200	163	SE. 1/4 sec. 10-31-25.
Ira E. Pitman.....	2,500	4,400	169	SE. 1/4 sec. 6-30-24.
Jacob Klein.....	2,800	2,560	323	NW. 1/4 and SW. 1/4 sec. 16-31-25.
John E. Beard.....	3,000	2,860	323	SE. 1/4 and the W. 1/4 sec. 16-31-25.
Alexander T. Floyd.....	3,500	4,200	323	SE. 1/4 sec. 25 and NE. 1/4 sec. 36-31-25.
Eliza W. McConnell.....	2,600	3,200	163	SW. 1/4 sec. 1-31-25.
W. W. Beard.....	2,000	1,585	95	W. 1/4 NW. 1/4 sec. 15 and 15 acres off E. side NE. 1/4 sec. 16-31-25.
Geo. P. Harvey.....	7,000	7,720	393	NE. 1/4 sec. 17, NW. 1/4 sec. 16, and S. 1/4 SW. 1/4 sec. 9-34-23.
William Bradford Grimes.....	7,000	10,600	640	E. 1/4 sec. 17 and N. 1/4 sec. 16-31-21.
James I. Pitman.....	9,000	12,950	690	N. 1/4 and SE. 1/4 sec. 21, E. 1/4 NE. 1/4 sec. 20, and N. 1/4 SE. 1/4 sec. 20-30-24.
Annis M. McConnell.....	1,500	3,680	163	NE. 1/4 sec. 2-31-25.
George A. Duval.....	10,000	8,840	1,121.62	In T. 32, R. 21.
William J. Workman.....	7,200	10,940	480	E. 1/4 sec. 36, SW. 1/4 sec. 36-33-21.
Total.....	68,200	121,315		
<b>CHEYENNE COUNTY.</b>				
Homer D. Hayward.....	2,100	2,490	483	NE. 1/4 33 and N. 1/4, 31-5-42.
Roy D. Baldwin.....	500	530	160	SW. 1/4 34-5-42.
R. C. Owens.....	1,200	1,490	323	W. 1/4 16-4-42.
James W. Collins.....	1,000	1,320	363	NW. 1/4 10, SE. 1/4 and S. 1/4 NE. 1/4 3-5-42.
A. F. Forsythe.....	2,200	2,490	483	E. 1/4 and NW. 1/4 22-4-42.
William J. Powell.....	1,500	1,570	323	S. 1/4 23-4-42.
William H. Rogers.....	1,300	2,530	163	NW. 1/4 1-4-37.
Albert Weaver.....	1,600	2,000	163	SE. 1/4 22-3-33.
Phillip F. Fishbeck.....	1,300	2,500	323	SW. 1/4 8 and NW. 1/4 17-5-37.
William H. White.....	600	480	163	SE. 1/4 SW. 1/4, SW. 1/4 SE. 1/4 34-1-38 and E. 1/4 NW. 1/4 3-2-33.
Alfred Dorsch.....	1,700	2,920	163	SW. 1/4 5-3-37.
Bernard H. Hickert.....	1,000	1,700	163	SW. 1/4 4-3-38.
Lewis Scheller.....	1,600	1,820	323	SE. 1/4 21 and NE. 1/4 28-4-42.
John T. O'Brien.....	2,000	1,800	163	SW. 1/4 1-1-38.
Daniel L. Ough.....	3,500	4,720	603	S. 1/4 SE. 1/4, SW. 1/4 4, SE. 1/4 5, NW. 1/4 and NW. 1/4 NE. 1/4 9-1-33.
George W. Morris.....	800	900	163	Lots 1 and 2 and S. 1/4 NE. 1/4 2-1-39.
Gertrude M. Chipperfield.....	1,800	2,280	563	NW. 1/4 4, NE. 1/4 and N. 1/4 NW. 1/4 5-2-38 and SW. 1/4 32-1-33.
Eugene E. Collins.....	4,000	3,330	403	W. 1/4 34 and E. 1/4 SE. 1/4 33-4-42.
William T. Case.....	400	400	80	S. 1/4 NE. 1/4 23-1-33.
Total.....	30,100	37,430		
<b>DECATUR COUNTY.</b>				
O. G. Bell.....	4,500	3,980	440	W. 1/4 SW. 1/4, NE. 1/4 SW. 1/4, NW. 1/4 SE. 1/4, SE. 1/4 SW. 1/4 6 and N. 1/4 NW. 1/4 7 and SW. 1/4 5-2-28.
Chas. L. Marquart.....	1,600	2,200	240	NE. 1/4 and N. 1/4 SE. 1/4 29-3-30.
E. A. Pauley.....	1,200	2,990	323	N. 1/4 33-3-23.
Herbert L. Hanchett.....	4,000	4,460	317	N. 1/4 16-3-23.
Oliver C. Milleson.....	1,000	960	160	E. 1/4 SW. 1/4 and E. 1/4 NW. 1/4 25-3-30.
Addison C. Carthart.....	4,000	6,600	403	W. 1/4 and N. 1/4 NE. 1/4 32-3-23.
Charles Lemman.....	1,600	1,570	163	SW. 1/4 20-3-30.
S. T. Marcuson.....	2,700	3,300	323	SW. 1/4 and S. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and N. 1/4 SE. 1/4 34-4-23.
H. C. La Tourette.....	1,800	2,820	163	NE. 1/4 21-3-30.
Do.....	500	660	163	NE. 1/4 25-3-30.
Henry H. Miller.....	1,500	1,600	163	SW. 1/4 14-2-26.
C. L. Buswell.....	1,300	1,720	313	SE. 1/4 and E. 1/4 SW. 1/4 and NW. 1/4 SW. 1/4 39 and NE. 1/4 NW. 1/4 31-3-23.
James Petrasok.....	6,500	7,940	640	All sections 15-4-28.
Katherine Handwerk.....	2,500	7,480	720	S. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and SE. 1/4 1, E. 1/4 12 and NE. 1/4 13-4-30.
Augustus D. Litton.....	1,000	2,170	232	SE. 1/4 and part SW. 1/4 9-3-28.
Addison I. Conlter.....	2,500	2,520	163	NW. 1/4 8-2-27.
Angela Handwerk.....	1,500	1,640	160	NW. 1/4 35-3-31.
Total.....	33,900	54,680		
<b>FORD COUNTY.</b>				
H. L. Hartshorn.....	4,000	3,600	163	SW. 1/4 3-28-23.
Abraham Pyles.....	2,000	2,600	163	SW. 1/4 28-25-23.
Martin V. Hess.....	2,000	2,013	163	NW. 1/4 19-23-28.
Clarence O. Haywood.....	6,400	5,780	323	E. 1/4 22-29-25.
George J. Stauth.....	4,000	4,662	323	W. 1/4 17-27-25.
E. Madison.....	4,000	4,052	163	NW. 1/4 3-28-22.
Jonathan O. Riegel.....	10,000	11,288	483	N. 1/4 and N. 1/4 S. 1/4 2-23-22.
E. F. Wright.....	2,500	1,833	151.61	SW. 1/4 7-28-22.
H. L. Hartshorn.....	3,500	3,200	163	SE. 1/4 4-28-23.
Christian H. Wagler.....	3,000	3,528	163	NW. 1/4 8-23-21.
J. L. Riegel.....	10,000	6,872	273	NE. 1/4 and E. 1/4 SE. 1/4 1-28-22, lots 7 and 8 in 36-27-22.
Charles H. Redfield.....	7,700	5,645	261 1/2	NW. 1/4 and 101 1/2 by 160 rods SW. 1/4 24-28-22.
Norton E. Askew.....	2,300	2,280	163	NW. 1/4 16-28-25.
Luna A. Lamb.....	5,000	7,284	323	NW. 1/4 9 and SW. 1/4 4-28-22.
Walter A. Cobb.....	7,000	6,560	403	W. 1/4 25 and N. 1/4 NW. 1/4 33-28-23.
Robert D. Askew.....	4,000	6,684	323	N. 1/4 14-28-24.
Norton E. Askew.....	2,300	2,312	163	NE. 1/4 17-28-23.
Albert Miller.....	7,000	6,992	480	W. 1/4 16 and NW. 1/4 9-26-25.
Forrest H. McCauley.....	10,000	11,490	543.92	W. 1/4 and NE. 1/4 and W. 1/4 SE. 1/4 31-23-23.
Minnie B. Vance.....	4,200	4,320	324.80	N. 1/4 2-25-23.
A. L. Deniston.....	6,500	7,885	317.47	S. 1/4 30-29-24.
A. B. Duncan.....	6,000	5,485	203	SW. 1/4 14 and NE. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 15-28-22.
J. E. McQuillin.....	2,500	3,344	163	S. 1/4 S. 1/4 25-27-24.
Perry W. Jenkins.....	4,000	3,700	160	SE. 1/4 11-28-22.
Erwin Streiff.....	4,500	5,273	318.72	W. 1/4 2-27-21.
G. A. Roggenses.....	2,500	3,035	155 1/2	NE. 1/4 20-27-21 ex. 4 1/2 acres.
W. T. Middleton.....	8,000	7,910	323	E. 1/4 35-28-22.
Hugh O. Taylor.....	5,000	5,453	240	NW. 1/4 and N. 1/4 SW. 1/4 18-29-24.
John E. Wiese.....	3,000	3,049	163	NW. 1/4 14-25-22.
Erasmus Madison.....	4,000	3,360	163	NE. 1/4 3-28-22.
Russell B. Hageman.....	4,000	7,900	323	S. 1/4 2-28-23.
B. W. Gross.....	5,500	5,190	280	NE. 1/4 and N. 1/4 and SW. 1/4 of SE. 1/4 30-28-22.
C. W. Hartshorn.....	5,000	4,488 1/2	323	SE. 1/4 4 and NE. 1/4 9-28-25.
Lawrence E. Geofroy.....	3,000	3,657	323	E. 1/4 6-25-24.
James M. Kimbrel.....	2,500	2,495	149.96	SW. 1/4 19-28-25.
John C. Umbach.....	3,600	4,138	323	NW. 1/4 25 and NE. 1/4 26-28-25.
William T. Elland.....	5,800	5,783	243	SE. 1/4 and E. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 23-29-22.

List of farm loans made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kans., up to Jan. 1, 1918, as reported by registers of deeds or bonded abstractors—Continued.

Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
<b>FORD COUNTY—continued.</b>				
Allen W. Jones.....	\$8,400	\$8,981	207.94	Part W. 1/2 and SE. 1/4 31-20-24.
I. D. Ainsworth.....	3,700	4,627	100	Part NE. 1/4 25-23-23.
Dora Faulkner.....	5,500	5,052	320	N. 1/4 35-23-25.
Total.....	184,800	203,923		
<b>FINNEY COUNTY.</b>				
Ed. Gorman.....	1,000	710	97.27	Lot 2 in 4-23-32.
John H. Towles et ux.....	4,000	900	160	E. 1/2 E. 1/4 16-24-31.
Gertrude S. Towles et vir.....	6,000	4,900	200	W. 1/2 of NE. 1/4 and N. 1/2 of NW. 1/4 and SW. 1/4 of NW. 1/4 16-24-31.
L. M. Bland et ux.....	3,000	10,000	80	S. 1/4 SE. 1/4 11-24-31.
C. J. Stoope et ux.....	2,700	5,100	30	W. 1/4 SW. 1/4 SW. 1/4 and SW. 1/4 NW. 1/4 SW. 1/4 12-24-33.
D. C. Berlinecart.....	5,500	4,800	640	All 21-24-31.
Noah S. Horst.....	1,500	1,310	176.90	S. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and lot 1 4-23-32.
M. R. Wilks.....	3,500	2,450	320	S. 1/4 15-23-32.
Paul Randall Crow.....	2,600	2,230	240	S. 1/4 NW. 1/4 and SW. 1/4 2-23-32.
Chas. E. Judy.....	2,000	2,250	319	NE. 1/4 31 and SE. 1/4 27-23-30.
Albert Drussel.....	3,000	1,865	400	SE. 1/4 35-23-33 and lot 1 and SE. 1/4 NE. 1/4 4-26-33.
John F. Maurin.....	1,500	2,400	476	S. 1/4 25 and NE. 1/4 33 T. 25-31.
Charles Cowgill.....	1,500	1,600	318.88	SW. 1/4 20 and NW. 1/4 30 T. 25 R. 32.
John Landgraf.....	3,600	4,200	640	W. 1/4 27 and SE. 1/4 28 and NE. 1/4 34 T. 21 R. 32.
S. R. Guthrie.....	5,000	4,745	553.95	SE. 1/4 8-23-31 and all that part of 9-23-31 lying south of the Arkansas River.
Hans Thomson.....	2,000	5,400	160	NE. 1/4 30-22-31.
O. G. Stevenson.....	2,400	6,400	160	SW. 1/4 32-23-33.
William H. Wilks.....	3,000	2,050	320	E. 1/4 34-23-32.
Teddy L. Stotts.....	700	1,000	160	SE. 1/4 38-23-30.
Estella W. Hazle.....	3,000	3,700	160	NE. 1/4 18-24-34.
Frederich Ulrich.....	1,800	2,050	160	SW. 1/4 16-22-32.
Henry Meyer.....	3,000	2,450	320	S. 1/4 17-26-32.
William E. Trull.....	800	1,030	160	NE. 1/4 26-23-30.
Melvin D. Kemp.....	4,000	5,140	120	NW. 1/4 NW. 1/4 and E. 1/4 NW. 1/4 33-23-33.
R. E. Stotts et al.....	3,500	4,000	120	W. 1/4 NW. 1/4 15 and SW. 1/4 NE. 1/4 13 T. 21 R. 32.
Charlie O. Winget.....	3,000	8,600	160	SE. 1/4 26-23-33.
W. H. Guthrie.....	6,500	9,460	920	All 15 south of Arkansas River; all N. 1/4 23 south of Arkansas River T. 25 R. 31.
Amel Landgraf.....	4,500	3,150	720	E. 1/4 25, NE. 1/4 and W. 1/4 SE. 1/4 35 T. 21 R. 32.
C. F. Blank.....	800	800	160	SW. 1/4 2-21-32.
Richard J. Churchill.....	2,500	2,600	480	S. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and N. 1/4 SE. 1/4 and S. 1/4 NW. 1/4 and N. 1/4 SW. 1/4 22, N. 1/4 SW. 1/4 and S. 1/4 NW. 1/4 23, all in 22-30.
Alice E. Williams.....	3,000	2,510	320	E. 1/4 10-22-34.
Basil P. Shull.....	8,000	9,000	800	All 11, E. 1/4 NW. 1/4 15 T. 24 R. 32.
George H. Reeve.....	7,000	8,750	160	E. 1/4 NW. 1/4 and W. 1/4 NE. 1/4 1-21-33.
Walker B. Bidstrup.....	5,000	6,520	367.60	SE. 1/4 and NW. 1/4 and lots 2 and 3, 10-24-34.
E. B. Sears.....	2,000	3,500	320	NW. 1/4 32 and SE. 1/4 23-22-32.
Henry Gieseking.....	1,600	2,100	40	SW. 1/4 NW. 1/4 36-23-33.
Clarence P. Hamilton.....	800	1,050	160	NE. 1/4 26-25-33, except right of way for R. R.
Eli M. Bender.....	1,500	1,650	48.45	Part 8-24-33.
John T. Claassen.....	800	1,120	160	SW. 1/4 10-26-31.
A. S. Guthrie.....	6,000	5,680	861.86	All 5-26-31.
Alonzo F. Rhea.....	1,200	1,100	160	NE. 1/4 32-26-31.
F. W. Kolbus.....	1,000	1,200	160	SE. 1/4 21-23-30.
Total.....	123,800	151,440		
<b>GREELEY COUNTY.</b>				
W. E. Thero and wife.....	1,100	950	160	NW. 1/4 29-17-39.
Malcolm McDonald and wife.....	800	900	160	SW. 1/4 28-16-40.
Adam Nagel and wife.....	800	730	160	NE. 1/4 18-16-40.
Harold C. Smith and wife.....	500	775	160	SW. 1/4 24-16-40.
Frank C. Woods and wife.....	1,000	1,600	320	NW. 1/4 and SW. 1/4 34-16-40.
Irving A. Harper and wife.....	700	900	160	NE. 1/4 18-16-40.
Ward Lobdell, single.....	1,000	1,200	160	SE. 1/4 3-20-39.
John M. Smith and wife.....	800	1,600	320	E. 1/4 36-16-40.
Lewis A. Doty and wife.....	700	900	160	NW. 1/4 13-17-40.
Joe Kuttler and wife.....	8,000	9,410	2,040	SW. 1/4 23-23-39, NE. 1/4 19-23-39, SE. 1/4 35-20-40, W. 1/4 6-23-39, S. 1/4 and NE. 1/4 16-19-39, NE. 1/4 7-19-39, SE. 1/4 21-19-39, SE. 1/4 20-19-39, SE. 1/4 24-17-42, E. 1/4 and SW. 1/4 of NW. 1/4 32-19-39.
David P. Jones, widower.....	1,500	1,750	320	NE. 1/4 15 and NE. 1/4 16 in 19-42.
Oscar C. Mayne and wife.....	1,100	1,000	160	SE. 1/4 34-18-41.
Erik Beigelst and wife.....	1,200	1,650	320	N. 1/4 8-16-42.
C. F. Woods and wife.....	600	750	160	SE. 1/4 4-17-40.
Clint Stevens, single.....	1,900	1,900	230	NE. 1/4 23, except 10 acres, and E. 1/4 of NW. 1/4 23 in 18-40.
Katie Davison and husband.....	1,000	1,000	160	SE. 1/4 21-18-39.
Total.....	22,700	23,985		
<b>GRANT COUNTY.</b>				
Guy McGilivray.....	800	1,050	160	SE. 1/4 17-23-37.
Geo. Basler, Jr.....	700	900	160	SE. 1/4 23-17-38.
George Bales.....	700	900	160	NE. 1/4 22-27-38.
Edward A. Kepley.....	1,600	1,950	520	W. 1/4 of sec. 35-23-33.
Calvin L. Algers.....	700	900	160	NE. 1/4 35-23-38.
Alvin Eddis.....	700	895	160	NW. 1/4 11-30-37.
Ed. Swagerty.....	700	780	160	SW. 1/4 20-28-36.
Clarence L. Kepley.....	800	1,050	160	NW. 1/4 11-30-38.
Franklin W. Kepley.....	800	1,030	160	SE. 1/4 10-30-38.
Dave Stort.....	600	880	160	NE. 1/4 8-22-36.
John A. Walker.....	700	1,125	160	NW. 1/4 34-27-37.
James J. Fletcher.....	800	1,080	160	SE. 1/4 19-27-35.
William L. Bales.....	1,500	2,120	320	SE. 1/4 21 and SW. 1/4 22-27-35.
Aaron C. Moore.....	1,300	1,900	320	E. 1/4 of sec. 11-27-37.
Phillip A. Walker.....	1,500	2,095	332.80	NW. 1/4 13-27-37 and SW. 1/4 7-27-31.
Isaac Peterson.....	1,600	2,200	320	SW. 1/4 12 and NW. 1/4 13-30-35.
Cornelius H. Prichard.....	1,000	1,500	240	NE. 1/4 and E. 1/4 NW. 1/4 14-30-35.
C. J. Priest.....	500	890	160	SE. 1/4 4-30-35.
William A. Moore.....	2,000	2,795	480	S. 1/4 of sec. 2-27-37 and NE. 1/4 7-27-35.
Benjamin F. Orton.....	1,600	1,850	320	NE. 1/4 23 and SW. 1/4 24-23-31.
Frank F. Lewis.....	800	1,250	160	SW. 1/4 3-27-37.
Russell R. Bechtelshimer.....	800	960	160	SW. 1/4 31-28-37.
George H. Braver.....	900	1,380	240	E. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and N. 1/4 SE. 1/4 and SE. 1/4 or SE. 1/4 21 and NE. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 25-30-35.
Charles O. Lewis.....	700	1,030	160	SW. 1/4 15-27-35.



List of farm loans made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kans., up to Jan. 1, 1918, as reported by registers of deeds or bonded abstractors—Continued.

Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
<b>GRANT COUNTY—continued.</b>				
Edwin O. Stuart.....	\$3,600	\$5,900	969	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 34, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ , all in 31-29-35.
William F. Coder.....	1,000	1,380	249	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 5 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2-30-31.
Edward F. Towler.....	5,000	7,000	1,129	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 29, all of sec. 21, and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22-37-37.
Frank L. Bruce.....	700	985	160	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13-23-33.
S. E. Hylton.....	1,400	1,800	329	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22-23-33.
Joseph C. Findley.....	2,400	2,230	480	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31 and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 34-27-33 and NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4-23-31.
James F. Parsons.....	10,000	1,920	1,523.24	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33, SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31-37-37, balance located in Stevens County.
Total.....	47,900	71,155	.....	
<b>GOVE COUNTY.</b>				
Fred L. Bentley.....	1,200	1,360	320	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35-15-29, NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17-15-23.
Christian E. Hockersmith.....	1,800	1,700	320	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35-13-23 (except 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres).
Reed H. Holmes.....	1,000	1,680	320	Lots 1 and 2 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5-15-27.
Wynne P. Harrington.....	3,000	3,045	480	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 and NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14, all in 14-28.
John H. Hinchsliff.....	600	940	160	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12-15-23.
Marion E. Miller.....	600	800	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 29-15-29.
Arthur R. Bentley.....	2,000	1,880	480	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 and NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21-15-23.
Benjamin F. Campbell.....	600	720	160	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21-15-23.
George W. Bowman.....	1,700	2,735	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9-12-23.
Robert J. Abell and Mary H. Abell, husband and wife.	8,000	9,220	1,827	All 25-12-31; NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30-12-30 and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35-12-31.
Marvin G. Davidson.....	3,000	2,440	480	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31 and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33-15-28.
Oley V. Davidson.....	3,000	2,680	480	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 34-15-28.
Alden Nickerson.....	1,500	1,660	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23-13-27.
John C. Bowman.....	2,000	2,480	160	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33-11-23.
Harvey P. Ikenberry.....	2,400	3,560	160	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31-11-26.
James W. Williams.....	2,400	3,120	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32-12-31.
Samuel S. Long.....	8,000	9,360	640	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 and NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35, all in 11-23.
A. W. Hendrickson.....	1,000	1,600	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22-12-27.
Frank A. Rice.....	2,000	2,460	160	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26-11-27.
Edward C. Prather.....	1,200	1,920	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26-11-31.
William H. Pink.....	3,700	2,050	320	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2-12-27 and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32-12-25, this last being in Trego County and assessed value not given.
Total.....	59,700	57,410	.....	
<b>GRAY COUNTY.</b>				
Paskel L. Spivey.....	5,000	4,850	320	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27-23-27.
John C. Latham.....	2,000	2,690	320	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 35-21-30.
William E. McCauley.....	2,000	2,350	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35-23-27.
Riley I. Montgomery.....	6,000	4,715	480	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2-29-29 NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2-29-29.
Samuel Imhoff.....	3,000	3,010	320	Lots 1-2 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and lots 3-4 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1-29-30.
T. F. Potts.....	1,600	1,965	160	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35-23-29.
John Sweeney.....	3,000	3,900	320	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7-23-29, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ , sec. 22-27-29.
E. E. McHugh et al.....	8,500	8,405	610	All of 32-29-28.
John B. Ferguson.....	1,300	1,510	160	Lots 3-4 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30-27-30.
Hugh Elliott.....	2,800	2,365	320	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26-23-29.
John H. Miller.....	3,500	3,905	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11-23-29.
Edward Cleghorn.....	1,300	1,610	159.68	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30-27-30.
A. J. Elliott.....	5,000	5,446	633.12	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35-29-29 and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31-29-23.
Henry T. Unruh.....	1,600	1,510	160	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23-23-33.
Christopher C. Sikes.....	1,500	1,660	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31-23-29.
W. E. Bendley.....	3,600	4,015	320	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24-27-29.
Samuel Dirks.....	3,200	4,350	320	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30-28-29.
Peter S. Lubbers.....	2,000	2,465	160	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18-28-27.
J. G. Byer.....	2,000	2,020	320	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5-26-30.
J. E. Kendall.....	3,000	4,990	480	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22-25-29.
J. B. Frazier.....	3,500	3,020	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 36-27-30.
J. J. Goertzen.....	3,000	2,995	320	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6-25-28.
Alva E. Frazier.....	5,000	7,310	800	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14, and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10-27-30.
J. M. Henderson.....	1,500	1,255	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 34-29-29.
Milton H. Clothier.....	3,500	1,815	783	All of 13 and lots 9, 10, 11, 12 in 1-25-23.
J. F. Reinest.....	8,000	7,690	800	All of 29 and NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30-25-28.
J. D. Patterson.....	5,000	4,870	470	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35-23-30.
Fred P. Schmidt.....	4,500	4,820	320	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19-28-28.
R. E. Israel.....	5,600	5,900	640	All of 9-27-29.
James W. McReynolds.....	10,000	12,057	1,123	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22-23-23.
F. A. Williams.....	2,500	2,215	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21-23-29.
Anna Jossorand.....	1,200	1,610	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17-23-30.
Walter W. McDonald.....	1,600	1,830	160	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25-29-30.
Godfrey N. Gifford.....	900	1,190	157	Lots 1 and 2, and NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ , and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18-27-23.
Thomas W. Brumby.....	2,000	3,020	320	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22-27-28.
Total.....	119,700	129,358	.....	
<b>HAMILTON COUNTY.</b>				
Solomon Yonally, single.....	1,100	1,530	320	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12-23-40, NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2-23-40.
N. M. Herbig and wife.....	4,000	5,365	1,276	Lots 1 and 2 and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5-23-42, NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7-23-42, SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4-20-42, NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 29-25-42, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32-25-42, SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33-25-42, NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11-23-43.
William F. Kaesler et ux.....	1,400	1,150	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12-23-42.
Guenther Westerman, widower.....	500	810	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9-23-42.
Carl Kaesler, widower.....	1,000	1,610	320	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11-23-42.
Alono Geiger and wife.....	2,000	3,305	80	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3-24-41.
Roy J. Morrow and wife.....	5,400	5,230	303.70	Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10-24-41.
John W. Michaels and wife.....	1,200	1,465	320	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25-23-40, NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30-29-39.
Charles A. Calkins and wife.....	10,000	14,080	3,679.95	All section 33-24-42, all section 5-25-42, all section 11-25-42, all section 1-25-43, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11-25-43, lots 3 and 4 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4-25-42, SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 34-24-42, SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32-24-42.
L. W. McMasters, single, and G. W. McMasters, single.....	2,000	2,450	640.72	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21-21-39, SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21-21-39, lots 3 and 4 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1-22-40, lots 1 and 2 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1-22-40.
John F. Van Dyke and wife.....	1,000	1,390	320	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10-33-41, SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16-23-41.
Byron A. Boughton and wife.....	1,100	1,230	320	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22-22-41, NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22-22-41.
Albert L. Martin and wife.....	600	510	160	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10-23-41.
Total.....	31,300	40,125	.....	

List of farm loans made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kans., up to Jan. 1, 1918, as reported by registers of deeds or bonded abstractors—Continued.

Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
<b>HASKELL COUNTY.</b>				
N. T. Yount and wife.....	\$4,500	\$5,550	800	E. 1/2 and SW. 1/2 S. and W. 1/2 9-23-32.
Jasper Scott, et ux.....	2,500	2,016	320	SW. 1/2 29 and SE. 1/2 30-23-34.
Michael Waldron, et ux.....	1,500	1,805	160	SE. 1/2 23-23-31.
Willie Yunker, et ux.....	1,500	1,244	160	NW. 1/2 14-23-34.
Bernard Rogers, et ux.....	1,200	1,485	160	SE. 1/2 36-23-31.
John G. Rorger, et ux.....	1,200	1,247	160	E. 1/2 of W. 1/2 7-27-32.
Rufus E. Oliver, et ux.....	1,000	972	160	NE. 1/2 22-27-34.
J. L. Hickman, et ux.....	1,600	1,716	320	W. 1/2 33-23-34.
Total.....	15,000	16,035	.....	
<b>HODGEMAN COUNTY.</b>				
John S. Whiteside and wife..	8,000	8,525	640	All of sec. 2-24-23.
Carl Carlson and wife.....	7,500	5,145	480	NE. 1/2 13-24-23 and S. 1/2 7-24-22.
J. F. Harris and wife.....	7,500	8,300	400	S. 1/2 21 and W. 1/2 of SW. 1/2 22-24-22.
George Wesley Dixon and wife.	1,500	2,640	244	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and S. 1/2 of NE. 1/2 2-23-21.
A. L. Hull and wife.....	8,000	7,200	640	N. 1/2 of 20-24 and E. 1/2 19-24-22.
Sarah E. Chisholm and husband.	3,500	3,000	320	SE. 1/2 and SW. 1/2 3-22-25.
H. Gillogly and wife.....	4,500	4,255	480	W. 1/2 and N. 1/2 of NE. 1/2 of SE. 1/2 16-24-23.
John Love and wife.....	5,000	6,550	958	All sec. 3-23-26 and S. 1/2 sec. 4-23-23.
Joseph Bishop (single).....	1,000	1,600	160	S. 1/2 of NW. 1/2 and N. 1/2 of SW. 1/2 20-23-22.
Walter F. Pursley and wife..	1,400	2,615	160	NE. 1/2 sec. 8-23-23.
John H. Mook and wife.....	4,000	4,140	480	NW. 1/2 sec. 22 and NE. 1/2 22 SW. 1/2 15, all in 22-23.
Joe Boyce and wife.....	3,000	5,605	320	E. 1/2 sec. 8-24-23.
W. G. Pitts and wife.....	3,500	3,635	234	E. 1/2 of SE. 1/2 sec. 31-22-23, also lots 3-4 S. 1/2 of NW. 1/2 sec. 5-23-23.
Charles Reese (single).....	1,500	2,240	160	NW. 1/2 23-22-24.
Albert Morris and wife.....	8,500	7,785	488	N. 1/2 12-24-23 and lots 1-2 E. 1/2 of NE. 1/2 7-24-22.
Amaziah D. Moon and wife..	1,000	1,480	160	SW. 1/2 29-21-23.
George W. Sutton and wife..	2,000	2,100	160	NE. 1/2 19-22-25.
Joseph McKibben and wife..	2,500	5,050	320	S. 1/2 sec. 15-22-24.
Samuel S. Love and wife.....	5,000	5,380	640	N. 1/2 sec. 4, S. 1/2 sec. 5-23-25.
N. L. Rucker and wife.....	2,200	3,555	157	SW. 1/2 33-21-21, except railroad right of way.
John A. Baldrey and wife.....	3,000	6,401	320	W. 1/2 sec. 3-23-22.
Orange L. Board.....	1,000	2,490	160	NE. 1/2 sec. 7-22-23.
Joseph C. Gill and wife.....	1,500	2,240	160	NW. 1/2 sec. 25-22-24.
Aaron E. Beck.....	2,000	2,300	160	SE. 1/2 sec. 31-24-23.
Joseph F. Deyoe and wife.....	5,300	4,240	480	N. 1/2 sec. 28 and SE. 1/2 21-21-23.
R. Sherman Polson and wife..	900	1,440	160	NE. 1/2 sec. 9-23-23.
Jorgen Peterson and wife.....	4,000	4,090	320	S. 1/2 34-24-25.
J. Frank Crawford et al.....	6,000	6,340	800	SE. 1/2 S. all of 17-23-26.
Thomas A. O'Keefe and wife..	8,000	7,000	320	SE. 1/2 of 6 and NE. 1/2 of 7-21-22.
James A. Hull.....	1,000	1,600	80	N. 1/2 of SE. 1/2 of 20-24-22.
A. A. Stegman and wife.....	6,500	7,895	503	Lots 1-2 E. 1/2 of NW. 1/2 and SE. 1/2, lots 3-4 and E. 1/2 of SW. 1/2 of 30-24-22.
T. J. Holdridge and wife.....	900	7,000	800	S. 1/2 and NE. 1/2 of 5 and N. 1/2 of 8-21-24.
Robert L. Hull.....	1,000	1,600	80	S. 1/2 of SE. 1/2 20-24-22.
Total.....	122,800	145,425	.....	
<b>KIOWA COUNTY.</b>				
C. A. McAnarney.....	7,000	7,760	480	NE. 1/2 27, SW. 1/2 23 and SE. 1/2 22-27-16.
Farlie B. Carpenter.....	4,000	4,080	160	SE. 1/2 23-27-16.
J. M. Toadwine.....	4,000	7,840	160	NE. 1/2 16-28-16.
Jeremiah Evans.....	10,000	16,400	480	E. 1/2 of E. 1/2 27, W. 1/2 23-28-17.
Rolia V. Mapel.....	7,000	6,955	320	SE. 1/2 7-27-16, NE. 1/2 13-27-16.
Henry F. Bryant.....	6,500	5,990	320	W. 1/2 7-23-16.
H. B. Amerine.....	5,000	8,340	160	NW. 1/2 21-28-16.
Claude C. Baulden.....	5,000	5,200	160	SW. 1/2 35-27-17.
J. M. Toadwine.....	6,000	9,780	320	E. 1/2 1-28-16.
C. M. Miner.....	5,000	5,850	320	NE. 1/2 16 and NE. 1/2 22-27-16.
Total.....	57,000	78,245	.....	
<b>KEARNY COUNTY.</b>				
Samuel Jones.....	2,500	2,390	560	N. 1/2 and SW. 1/2 and W. 1/2 SE. 1/2 11-24-33.
Samuel F. Downs.....	500	590	160	NW. 1/2 34-24-33.
W. E. Linton.....	1,500	1,545	316	SE. 1/2 24-24-33 and NW. 1/2 19-24-37.
O. J. Toney.....	2,000	1,640	320	SE. 1/2 11 and NW. 1/2 12-23-33.
Clarence H. Dale.....	1,000	1,020	160	SW. 1/2 12-24-33.
P. H. Palmer.....	2,000	1,655	320	E. 1/2 8-23-33.
Joseph Kurz.....	2,000	2,365	480	N. 1/2 22 and SE. 1/2 22-31-33.
John M. Hauck.....	1,600	1,350	320	SW. 1/2 NE. 1/2 10-23-33.
Luther F. Helmer.....	1,000	1,830	160	SE. 1/2 4-24-37.
Claude L. Hubbard.....	2,000	1,760	320	S. 1/2 20-24-37.
Medil M. Henderson.....	500	630	160	NE. 1/2 20-23-37.
Thomas H. Rosserans.....	1,000	830	160	SE. 1/2 22-23-37.
John E. Dole.....	500	760	160	NW. 1/2 14-24-38.
Alfred White.....	5,000	5,200	160	SE. 1/2 35-23-35.
Don Ball.....	5,000	3,860	160	NW. 1/2 26-23-35.
W. H. Schoaf.....	4,200	4,120	158	SW. 1/2 27-21-35.
Jay S. Rishell.....	500	730	160	SE. 1/2 19-21-38.
Charles Bentrup.....	1,500	800	121.75	Lots 1-2-3-4, NW. 1/2 of NW. 1/2 14-24-35.
Deroy P. Smith.....	800	870	160	SE. 1/2 20-23-36.
J. D. Gillack.....	1,000	5,100	40	SE. 1/2 of NW. 1/2 35-23-35.
J. W. Gillock.....	5,000	4,560	160	SW. 1/2 26-23-35.
Dan G. A. Schaaf.....	1,800	2,455	160	NE. 1/2 2-23-35.
William A. Edson.....	800	950	160	SW. 1/2 23-21-38.
William H. Tebo.....	1,000	1,910	480	NE. 1/2 and S. 1/2 32-24-37.
Clara A. Chessmore.....	800	675	160	NE. 1/2 33-22-36.
Ora A. Young.....	1,300	1,359	320	E. 1/2 18-22-38.
R. C. Oxelson.....	1,000	1,140	151.80	NW. 1/2 18-21-36.
Oscar Brown.....	700	675	160	SE. 1/2 8-22-38.
David D. Hamblen.....	4,000	3,470	800	All 17-21-36 and N. 1/2 20-21-36.
Lawrence Elliott.....	700	710	160	SW. 1/2 12-23-38.
George B. Martin.....	2,500	10,040	300	S. 1/2 13-24-36, less strip 35 feet wide off west side.
L. B. Shortridge.....	1,600	1,340	320	SE. 1/2 and NE. 1/2 9-22-36.
Jacob F. Helmer.....	1,000	1,030	160	NW. 1/2 10-24-37.
Edward Feldman.....	800	870	160	SE. 1/2 10-26-38.



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Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
<b>KEARNY COUNTY—contd.</b>				
Frederick H. Meyer.....	\$2,500	\$3,795	150.25	Lot 1 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 22-24-35.
Daniel G. A. Schoaf.....	3,000	4,560	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 27-23-35.
Ernest L. Dora.....	1,000	1,470	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12-24-36.
W. H. Tebo.....	1,000	730	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32-21-37.
Richard Mathews.....	1,000	920	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 22-23-36.
Thomas H. Rosecrans.....	2,000	725	320	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5-23-37.
Thomas A. Berry.....	600	675	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-22-36.
William E. Fink.....	800	740	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-22-36.
Thomas W. Bruner.....	800	675	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-22-36.
James H. McCoy.....	800	775	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-21-37.
Eddie Wiatt.....	2,700	2,480	480	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-21-33.
Lloyd H. Helkes.....	700	720	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-21-36.
Ruben Daniel.....	600	870	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-26-38.
W. M. McVey.....	800	830	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24-23-37.
Thurston Wayne Foster.....	700	730	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24-24-37.
T. C. Thorpe.....	8,500	9,895	2,405	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 34, all 36, T. 24, all of 2 and 3 and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-25-37.
Sarah E. Ferrell.....	2,800	5,685	299	Lots 2 and 3 and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 1 of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12 and lots 1, 2, 3 of sec. 10-25-38.
Walter Decker.....	1,500	2,665	301.62	Lot 5 SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 6 and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-23-35.
Ezra Lyons.....	1,800	1,405	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-23-37 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24-25-37.
Total.....	97,903	109,533		
<b>LOGAN COUNTY.</b>				
W. R. Haslett.....	2,000	2,500	321	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-13-32.
Drew Lamoroux.....	900	1,555	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-12-32.
E. C. Fulton.....	1,300	2,030	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 1-11-33.
James F. Pool.....	1,103	1,930	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 30-12-32.
E. M. Cook.....	2,503	3,595	322	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-11-33.
Elmer Baxter.....	1,800	2,515	322	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 34-12-32.
Ida E. Brown.....	703	625	160	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12-15-37.
Louie J. Wurst.....	703	1,069	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-14-36.
Patrick Slattery.....	2,003	2,420	640	All 23-14-35.
H. E. Hooper.....	703	905	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-14-35.
Joseph T. Hopper.....	800	1,080	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-14-35.
William O. Turner.....	803	950	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-14-35.
Walter B. Cassidy.....	1,800	2,385	240	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-11-33.
Joseph Moore.....	600	660	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-14-33.
L. N. Sawyer.....	1,600	3,110	320	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-12-34.
Samuel W. Minter.....	2,000	3,465	320	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-11-34.
J. D. Veal.....	800	1,210	320	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-14-35.
Frederick Ulrich.....	1,500	3,225	320	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 1-12-33.
Louie Blau.....	1,103	1,490	320	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-15-36.
James F. Barton.....	800	880	160	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-14-38.
Anna Deaver, nee Blau.....	1,103	1,680	320	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19-15-36.
H. K. Rogge.....	1,403	1,455	320	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5-14-35.
Alexander Anderson.....	1,003	1,830	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 34-13 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2-14-32.
Total.....	29,003	42,535		
<b>LANE COUNTY.</b>				
O. P. Jewett.....	4,503	4,833	640	Sec. 32-19-29.
Do.....	1,200	1,056	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-20-29.
O. J. Jewett.....	1,000	1,144	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-20-29.
W. A. Jewett.....	1,800	2,112	320	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-20-29.
O. W. Jewett.....	2,200	2,948	320	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ 35-19-29.
R. H. Brown.....	2,600	3,014	320	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33-17-27.
Joe Shull.....	3,000	3,136	320	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-18-30.
J. J. Woods.....	4,000	5,417	640	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 25-16-28.
Fred Uppendahl.....	2,803	3,236	320	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-18-30.
Fred Uppendahl, Jr.....	803	1,408	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-19-30.
J. W. Beahm.....	1,000	1,584	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-19-27.
G. W. Hallbick.....	1,003	1,232	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-20-29.
F. A. Brown.....	5,503	6,035	977	Sec. 4, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-16-29.
Virgil Miles.....	2,500	3,016	320	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 27-16-29.
John Bohm.....	2,500	2,294	320	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 16-19-27.
J. S. Dickinson.....	1,200	1,408	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-18-27.
Chester Shaffer.....	2,000	3,092	320	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ 35-19-28.
W. M. Burrell.....	2,000	2,464	320	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 34-16-27.
C. W. Bretz.....	3,003	3,216	320	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-17-28.
E. E. Eitel.....	4,003	5,585	621	Sec. 18-18-30.
W. L. Whiting.....	1,003	3,436	320	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33-18-30.
J. C. Tyner.....	5,213	6,511	480	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 1-18-29, and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-18-27.
J. D. Settles.....	1,093	2,363	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-17-30.
Chas. Fink.....	4,003	2,956	308	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24-16-27.
Sam. Reifschneider.....	3,500	3,616	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 22, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-19-27.
W. H. Walker.....	1,500	2,840	200	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-18-28.
E. W. Funk.....	3,103	3,544	240	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-18-28.
W. V. Young.....	1,003	1,408	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-18-29.
Grant Moyer.....	5,003	5,844	960	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ , N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , 27, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , 33, and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ 34-20-30.
Total.....	73,900	90,768		
<b>MORTON COUNTY.</b>				
Charles M. Gribble.....	700	880	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-34-43.
Clemen Butler.....	1,600	1,600	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-35-42.
John Sloan.....	2,500	4,310	430.5	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18, lots 3 and 4, and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-35-42, and lots 1 and 2, 19-35-42.
Leslie E. Stephenson.....	800	1,530	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 1-35-43.
John E. Moore.....	800	1,380	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2-35-43.
Francis H. Butt.....	1,500	1,610	240	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 28-34-42.
Francis H. and John R. Butt.....	800	1,089	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 28-34-42.
George J. Leewe.....	1,500	2,400	320	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34-34-43 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-35-43.
Benjamin F. Roll.....	1,000	1,280	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-35-43.
Clarence A. Butts.....	800	1,280	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 22-33-43.
Roy A. Butts.....	800	880	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 29-33-43.
Burdett Johnson.....	600	980	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12-33-43.
Frank E. Green.....	900	1,200	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-34-41.
Lee Roy Turner.....	600	1,050	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-34-41.
William T. Leake.....	1,200	1,480	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-34-41.

List of farm loans made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kans., up to Jan. 1, 1918, as reported by registers of deeds or bonded abstractors—Continued.

Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
<b>MORTON COUNTY—contd.</b>				
Mrs. Jennie Loudner.....	\$800	\$1,000	153.22	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13-31-41.
Ernest F. Strong.....	1,000	1,000	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 1-35-42. (Was not proved up in time to be assessed, but about \$1,353.)
Fred C. Welch.....	800	1,280	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13-31-42.
Lee B. Wilbur.....	1,570	3,000	480	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-31-42 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-31-42.
Andrew R. Moss.....	570	930	154.19	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-31-41.
I. L. Menfell.....	1,000	1,295	149.73	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-35-42.
Charlie E. Brown.....	700	1,355	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-31-42.
James W. Gates.....	900	1,035	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-31-41.
Roy Mellott.....	700	1,280	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-31-41.
Albert J. Gerber.....	3,000	3,600	480	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , 5-35-41.
Robert S. Wazaman.....	570	1,000	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-31-41.
Sarah D. Wazaman.....	700	1,405	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-31-41.
Sherman Beery.....	600	1,000	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-31-41.
John Loudner.....	500	1,040	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-31-41.
F. May Burton.....	1,000	1,325	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-35-41.
Harry S. Shrauner.....	800	1,280	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13-35-43.
Harry T. Smith.....	1,500	2,150	320	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 25-31-43.
Jesse O. Tate.....	1,400	1,000	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13-31-40.
Thomas J. Johnson.....	900	1,630	320	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-32-39.
Oliver Shurt.....	2,000	1,480	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19-31-41.
James Lewis.....	800	2,550	320	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 9-33-39.
Roy A. Renshaw.....	800	800	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-32-39.
Jesse M. Turner.....	800	1,880	157.40	Lots 3 and 4 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-34-41.
Sadie Louise Cox.....	1,000	1,080	240	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-33-40.
William O. Frazier.....	1,600	1,360	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 34-33-40.
Edwin A. Riley.....	1,700	2,600	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-34-42.
Alvie J. Posey.....	800	1,080	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24-33-43.
Emery L. Addington.....	600	880	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-33-43.
Total.....	44,700	62,555		
<b>MEADE COUNTY.</b>				
Leo Burger.....	2,200	3,205	149.76	Lots 1 and 2 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. 30-31-26.
Charles D. McCauley.....	2,000	3,710	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5-30-26.
Francis N. Orr.....	5,500	5,645	514	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. 34 A. of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-31-26.
Myron Howard Gowdy.....	2,500	2,220	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-31-20.
F. L. Tice.....	4,000	3,455	320	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9-30-28.
George P. Gamble.....	2,000	1,715	160	NE. 19-34-28.
Alvie W. Fotters.....	500	855	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-34-28.
Arthur R. Winter.....	4,000	3,465	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20-31-30.
Mable C. Sprott.....	500	800	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4-35-28.
Jacob K. Froese.....	5,500	5,360	480	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7, all in 33-27.
Geo. H. Perkins.....	7,000	8,105	640	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-31-28.
Joseph E. Lockhart.....	1,000	2,300	80	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24-31-28.
H. G. Halloway.....	8,500	9,045	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 18 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19-30-26.
Virgil O. Keltner.....	2,000	2,465	321.68	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1 and 2 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-34-28.
Ja'ne Cordes.....	2,500	1,925	199.1	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 35, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 26-33-29.
Pearle Pa'len.....	1,000	1,045	160	NW. 34-34-28.
Walter S. Denslow.....	5,000	6,355	641.56	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2, T. 34 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 35-32-28.
Silas Pontius.....	3,200	3,150	400	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 27 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 26-34-28.
Johann P. Ediger.....	1,500	2,760	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-33-27.
W. L. Griffin.....	1,500	1,940	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 35-30-29.
Jacob Blue.....	1,200	705	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-34-30.
Geo. J. Enns.....	1,800	1,105	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-33-27.
C. E. Grover.....	1,000	1,035	160	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8-34-26.
W. L. Rossel.....	6,000	6,580	240	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-31-23.
John W. Adams.....	900	705	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4-31-30.
Marion M. Way.....	8,500	11,915	610	All of 3-30-23.
James A. Reneau.....	2,500	2,110	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. 17-33-23.
Eli W. Kenworthy.....	3,500	4,265	100	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-31-23.
Verlan S. Couch.....	2,000	2,540	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33-30-23.
J. I. Holdeman.....	1,600	1,630	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13-32-23.
John C. Wynn.....	4,000	3,780	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 30 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-31-23.
Reuben Parker.....	2,000	1,655	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-31-23.
Joseph E. Lockhart.....	1,500	2,325	80	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-31-23.
Fred G. Feldman et al.....	4,000	2,710	480	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 29-33-29.
Edward G. Feldman.....	5,000	3,940	400	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13-33-20.
Wilhelm C. Cordes.....	3,000	3,970	610	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 25 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24-31-23.
John P. Ballard.....	5,000	3,370	496.65	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31-33-29 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33-33-30.
Elmer D. Jones.....	1,200	1,125	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 1-31-30.
James D. Dalgarn.....	3,000	3,615	320	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4-32-23.
Henry W. Bohling.....	1,200	2,125	150	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. 30 acres of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 22-34-23.
Henry H. Friesen.....	1,500	2,240	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-33-27.
Merton A. Horner.....	10,000	6,645	1,613	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 25, 33-27; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 30-33-23.
A. M. Horner.....	9,500	7,565	1,760	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14, all of 23, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 25, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 26 in 33-27.
W. S. Armistead.....	2,000	2,470	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-31-30.
C. M. Munger.....	1,400	920	160	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31 and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. 35-33-30.
Josie M. Rhodes.....	5,000	6,840	150.27	Lots 1 and 2 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. 7-31-27.
G. R. Kutz.....	3,300	2,130	200	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-31-26.
Henry M. Troutman.....	1,500	1,335	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 27-33-39.
Glen A. Wright.....	2,200	2,530	477.42	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-31-33.
Enos Amerin.....	4,500	4,135	320	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4-32-30.
P. P. Morrison.....	4,000	3,980	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13-31-30.
Albert Hawley.....	1,100	795	160	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-34-30.
Fred B. Ross.....	3,000	3,900	560	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 15, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 22, all in 34-23.
Frank Fox.....	600	1,020	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-34-33.
J. C. F. McCauley.....	10,000	7,915	560	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 2-30-27.
William P. Hunter.....	1,700	2,083	320	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 24 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-31-23.
Elonzo White.....	700	695	157.33	Lots 3 and 4 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-34-33.
William H. Lee.....	900	800	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-31-30.
John L. Jones.....	3,000	2,750	320	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-33-23.
J. S. Lawson.....	1,600	1,990	160	NE. 12-33-30.
Earthold John Heinson.....	1,100	910	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-34-29.
Harvey L. Elledge.....	1,600	1,985	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 25-34-23.
James C. Lowry.....	1,200	1,235	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-31-23.
John F. Tatkenhorst.....	2,000	2,825	320	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 3, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 9, all in 33-23.
Oscar C. Latshar.....	6,000	9,650	800	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 19, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 30-33-27.
E. M. Angell.....	4,000	3,355	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 29 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32-32-29.
C. J. Angell.....	4,000	4,355	320	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30-32-23.
Elijah D. Allen.....	1,000	1,730	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-31-23.



List of farm loans made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kans., up to Jan. 1, 1918, as reported by registers of deeds or bonded abstractors—Continued.

Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
<b>MEADE COUNTY—continued.</b>				
David J. Brownlee.....	\$2,000	\$3,030	603	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 25, NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 35-31-24.
Henry J. Rexroad.....	7,000	5,290	649	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 22 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 27, in 33-29.
Walter A. Burford.....	1,200	4,105	157	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2-31-27.
George W. Spain.....	800	905	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 35, T. 33, lot 4 of 2-34-31.
G. M. Stockmeyer.....	1,000	795	103	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19-31-31.
Total.....	221,209	233,610		
<b>NORTON COUNTY.</b>				
J. A. Rife.....	2,500	4,620	320	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1-4-23.
Charles W. Dowling.....	2,000	3,125	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32-2-25.
Samuel Arnold.....	1,700	2,585	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 28-2-25.
Francis H. Roe.....	1,200	1,835	160.48	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4-2-25.
Robert H. McInnis.....	1,400	3,315	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32-2-25.
William R. Dowling.....	2,500	3,540	158	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31-2-25.
R. I. Fullerton.....	1,600	2,470	163	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 28-1-25.
Arba K. Mills.....	2,500	4,350	80	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2-2-21.
Arthur Saum.....	6,000	7,710	323	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 29-2-23.
O. D. Herschler.....	1,400	2,375	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35-3-23.
Andrew P. Wilner.....	2,900	3,120	320	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 4 and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9-2-25.
Ira L. Robbins.....	2,000	2,470	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31-1-25.
Peter C. Garrett.....	2,500	3,730	232	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35-2-25, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3-3-25.
William Railsback.....	1,000	2,030	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15-1-25.
Total.....	31,200	47,325		
<b>NESS COUNTY.</b>				
Geo. S. Stullken.....	2,500	2,000	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31-18-22.
Geo. Cranston, Jr.....	1,500	1,925	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31-18-22.
J. A. Bondurant.....	3,500	3,500	320	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24-20-22.
H. L. Mellies.....	3,000	5,124	480	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11-19-24.
W. R. Cranston.....	4,500	4,050	480	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and 25-20-24.
H. F. Bruner.....	2,500	3,245	284	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19-18-25 and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25-19-26.
E. J. Ruffhead.....	3,500	3,213	320	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7-19-23.
Jeremiah Hopper.....	4,000	5,988	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33-18-23.
Wiley Clouston.....	5,000	8,214	640	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1-19-23 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6-19-22.
C. D. Foster.....	500	1,944	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9-13-23.
Guy L. Bondurant.....	1,600	1,710	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19-23-21.
M. R. Irwin.....	4,000	5,155	480	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6-20-22.
Emil E. Petersille.....	1,000	1,840	160	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12-20-24.
Miner T. Murdahl.....	1,600	1,790	160	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24-15-23.
J. B. Cook.....	4,000	4,075	323	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27-13-24.
Wm. H. Ansbaugh.....	3,000	2,640	323	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21-17-23.
Fred C. Everhart.....	6,000	4,500	323	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20-17-22.
Ernest C. Misner.....	2,500	2,375	320	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20-17-24.
J. H. Elting.....	6,000	5,035	640	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 28-17-23.
J. G. Harkness.....	2,600	2,970	323	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31-19-24.
James G. Harkness.....	1,800	2,040	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32-18-23.
W. F. Baer.....	1,000	780	80	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17-15-23.
Roy H. Baer.....	5,000	5,333	800	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4-19-23.
Geo. L. Cook.....	3,000	3,323	323	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25-19-23.
Ira Whipple.....	1,200	2,090	160	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12-19-21.
Benton E. Willour.....	1,200	1,400	160	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31-19-22.
Noah Johnson.....	2,000	1,708	283	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4-20-23.
R. O. Elting.....	4,000	4,535	640	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33-17-21.
John Oostendorp.....	5,000	4,280	480	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3-15-21, except 4 acres in SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.
Clarence E. Myler.....	2,800	2,950	323	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13-17-25.
Guy Reeves.....	5,000	7,590	723	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33-18-23.
Total.....	91,803	107,592		
<b>SHERMAN COUNTY.</b>				
Robert J. Hayden.....	700	1,040	160	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13-9-41.
Jacob Tophigh.....	3,100	3,500	323	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3-9-40.
John De Witt.....	800	930	160	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21-10-41.
Robert Barbee.....	1,100	1,580	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33-7-39.
William K. Evans.....	1,800	1,120	160	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10-7-39.
C. M. Feuno.....	3,200	3,160	483	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12-6-39, SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 13 and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 3 in 6-39.
C. C. Evans.....	4,500	3,590	640	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 16-7-39.
Jasper Glenn Curry.....	800	1,040	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32-6-40.
John Vesellk.....	4,200	4,640	480	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 15-9-41.
James B. Light.....	4,000	3,930	640	All of 27-6-41.
James A. Corkill.....	6,500	7,640	800	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8-7-41, NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 9-7-40, except strip of land 240 rods square.
George W. Gilbert.....	4,200	4,160	640	All of 1-7-39.
George T. Wilson.....	2,700	3,800	560	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 21, NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 27, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 32-6-40.
Wilfred C. Nichols.....	3,500	4,950	763	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 31-9, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ , N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6-10-39.
W. H. Been.....	900	1,110	160	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 33-7-41.
Bert A. Wells.....	3,000	4,170	640	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2 in 9-41.
Belle Amanda Forney.....	1,000	1,000	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10-7-39.
Charles A. Rhoades.....	4,400	2,930	477	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 13-7-40 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2 in 7-39, except strip of land 22 rods square.
Peddie H. Fixen.....	1,200	2,240	323	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 33-6-39.
J. O. Frailey.....	2,000	2,080	323	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8-9-41 and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5-9-41.
Henry C. Tagtmeyer.....	5,000	7,820	930	All of 16 and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10 and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 9-7-40.
C. B. Albertson.....	2,200	2,320	323	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12, NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2-7-41.
Clarence E. Morton.....	1,800	1,600	160	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 31-6-39.
A. T. Patterson.....	1,300	1,485	77	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 23-8-39, except strip of land 100 feet wide.
Charles Hartley.....	3,000	2,385	319	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6-6-37.
Guy Corkill.....	2,700	3,200	400	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 4 and SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 3 in 7-40.
Marion S. Taylor.....	1,000	950	160	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 15-10-41.
Edwin D. Briggs.....	1,100	1,280	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 21-9-33.
Thomas J. Taylor.....	1,600	2,340	320	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10-10-41.
Charles A. Rhoads.....	4,400	3,520	337	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 13-7-40 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20-7-39, except strip of land 22 rods square.
T. J. Rhoads.....	2,500	1,340	163	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20-7-39 and a tract 22 rods square in the NE. corner.
Edith Taylor.....	2,000	1,840	320	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 16-10-41.
E. H. Taylor.....	1,800	1,800	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 16-10-41.
Jacob Schock.....	1,000	2,045	320.70	Lots 1 and 2 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 3, all in 7-42.
George Cramer.....	10,000	13,110	1,760	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 21 and all of 22 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 27 and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 28, all in 8-42.
Walter Wilson.....	1,100	1,120	160	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 15-7-32.

List of farm loans made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kans., up to Jan. 1, 1918, as reported by registers of deeds or bonded abstractors—Continued.

Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
<b>SHERMAN COUNTY—contd.</b>				
C. E. White.....	\$2,000	\$1,980	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 39-7-41.
Henry F. Gernhart.....	3,200	3,240	473	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 18-7-41 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 13, all in 7-42.
W. L. Kail.....	800	1,380	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 15-6-42.
J. Jensen.....	1,400	2,100	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 2-8-40.
Thomas J. Strange.....	500	630	159.7	Lots 3 and 4 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 30-10-37.
John E. Cotter.....	900	1,320	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 33-8-41.
Total.....	105,400	117,655		
<b>STANTON COUNTY.</b>				
John H. Mauk.....	500		160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12-27-43.
Mark R. Worthington.....	700		160.25	Lots 1 and 2 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 1-29-42.
Robert L. Thompson.....	500		160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-27-42.
Jonas B. Winger.....	600		160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-27-40.
Robert R. Friend.....	1,000		320	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-30-40 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-30-40.
James Horrick.....	1,600		480	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 35 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 27 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 34-30-40.
Wade H. Smoot.....	500		160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-30-41.
Finley Yinger.....	1,000		320	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 21-27-40.
Total.....	6,400			
<b>STEVENS COUNTY.</b>				
Wm. Kinser.....	700	2,100	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-34-33.
Peter B. Wagner.....	1,800	1,780	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-33-38.
R. M. Young.....	1,500	1,360	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-34-37.
D. A. Everts.....	1,200	1,730	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-34-36.
Monroe Traner.....	2,000	2,100	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-33-33.
Paul M. Traner.....	1,500	2,000	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-33-36.
Joseph Ponder.....	1,000	950	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-32-33.
W. I. Cutter.....	1,500	720	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-34-37.
Edgar N. Stanley.....	1,500	2,000	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-34-36.
R. A. Paden.....	3,000	3,670	320	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19-33-36.
Wm. Dillinger.....	3,000	3,200	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21-34-36.
R. E. Young.....	1,500	1,585	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-34-37.
Cassius M. Graham.....	1,500	2,230	240	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 22-31-35.
Ed. Plummerfelt.....	2,500	3,455	400	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 9 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10-34-33.
C. A. MacIskey.....	1,200	1,860	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-32-37.
S. G. Bond.....	9,500	9,620	1,123	Sec. 9 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 28 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20-33-36.
Ira A. Stoner.....	1,000	4,000	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-33-37.
Chas. C. Haworth.....	1,000	1,645	160	Lots 3-4 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19-34-35.
Lee S. Parker.....	2,000	3,440	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 29-34-36.
T. O. Margan.....	1,500	2,450	480	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-34-39.
Lee Reynolds.....	3,500	4,640	480	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20-31-37.
C. E. Rittmoure.....	4,000	6,800	640	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-34-35.
Walter R. Chaffin.....	1,000	2,000	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-34-35.
C. F. Lages.....	1,500	2,420	240	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12-33-36.
Wm. D. Scott.....	3,200	5,600	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ other quarter in Seward County 1-34-35.
Chas. W. Creamer.....	500	1,740	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13-34-37.
Edna B. Hayward.....	5,000	6,024	461.92	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 18-33-37.
Geo. L. Benett.....	800	1,925	320	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 25 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24-34-39.
J. E. Flamer.....	2,500	3,700	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22-33-36.
O. J. Wayland.....	4,500	4,800	480	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23-33-36.
Robert Earl Lynch.....	1,000	1,115	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-24-37.
John E. Traner.....	1,600	1,740	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-33-36.
Monroe Traner.....	1,500	1,600	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-33-36.
Jesse L. Brownell.....	1,500	1,880	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-31-35.
Orville J. Cunningham.....	1,500	1,840	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-34-37.
Samuel I. Hoffman.....	1,100	1,640	320	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 29-34-38.
Ray Stalcup.....	1,200	2,080	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-34-35.
Wm. J. Davis.....	8,000	9,120	1,123	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13-33-38.
James F. Parsons.....	10,000	10,325	1,526.24	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-31-37, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 34 T. 30 R. 37.
James A. Ritter.....	1,300	1,560	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-34-35.
James W. Phillips.....	5,000	6,060	480	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 1-34-38.
Total.....	103,600	126,504		
<b>SCOTT COUNTY.</b>				
R. E. Close et ux.....	1,100	1,515	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-18-33.
Roy A. Helfrich et ux.....	1,800	1,705	320	Lots 3 and 4 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-16-33 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13-16-34.
John E. Crist et ux.....	3,200	3,865	480	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 27 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 34-20-33.
Luther J. Cickler et ux.....	2,700	2,970	320	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 15-17-32.
Jesep Novak et ux.....	1,100	1,100	159.49	Lots 3 and 4 and 5 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 6-19-34.
Furman A. Cook et ux.....	3,000	2,530	320.16	Lots 1 and 2 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1-17-31.
Dana N. Meyers.....	900	1,030	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 22-16-32.
John L. Eyer et ux.....	2,500	2,640	480	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 20 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 19-16-34.
Clay E. McMillan et ux.....	3,000	1,835	280	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ all in 2-17-33.
John W. Ludlow et ux.....	2,700	3,903	480	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 11 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10-17-31.
Elijah E. Eitel et ux.....	2,000	2,200	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 11 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 2-19-31.
H. L. Prondfoot et ux.....	6,000	3,510	710	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , N. 20 rods of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. 20 rods of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ all in sec. 15, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 11 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 14, all in 17-33.
Celeste H. Wilcox et ux.....	800	700	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 26-20-32.
Susan R. Gunby.....	1,000	785	80	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 6-19-32.
Charles E. Wilcox et ux.....	1,200	1,475	320	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 25 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 35-20-32.
William F. Beaton et ux.....	800	860	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 5-20-31.
George Finkenhinder et ux.....	5,000	5,995	799.24	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 19-20-32 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 24-20-33, and lots 1 and 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 30-20-32 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 26-20-33, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21-20-33.
John E. Cain et ux.....	2,000	2,485	480	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 5 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8-29-34.
Charles A. Brock et ux.....	1,300	1,760	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21-17-32.
Leonard W. Sloan et ux.....	3,000	2,090	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 14-18-33.
John W. Newman et ux.....	1,600	1,940	320	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 28 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 27-16-32.
Elmer B. Barnes et ux.....	3,000	3,750	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 26 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 35-18-31.
Lydia M. Whitham et ux.....	1,100	1,375	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 30-16-34.
F. A. Hines et ux.....	1,500	1,650	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21-20-32.
Julia Hines et ux.....	1,500	2,255	320	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 22 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21-20-32.
Edward Welch et ux.....	800	880	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 29-16-34.
Charles E. Hawkness et ux.....	3,500	2,565	560	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 15 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16-20-31.
William F. Beaton et ux.....	600	815	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4-20-31.



List of farm loans made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kans., up to Jan. 1, 1918, as reported by registers of deeds or bonded abstractors—Continued.

Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
<b>SCOTT COUNTY—continued.</b>				
Lemons S. Robb.....	\$3,000	\$2,980	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 34-18-32.
L. D. Binns et ux.....	1,100	1,430	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10-18-31.
Frank W. Sperling et ux.....	1,500	1,540	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 35-18-31.
Joseph Hess.....	2,000	1,045	311	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1 and 2 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 18-18-31.
Total.....	65,300	67,260		
<b>SEWARD COUNTY.</b>				
E. F. Printz.....	5,000	5,900	480	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2-35-34 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35-34-31.
Charles O. Davis.....	4,500	5,800	480	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32-33-31.
George E. Chittenden.....	1,500	1,700	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13-31-32.
James H. Mammontree.....	1,000	1,500	160	SW. 32-31-31.
A. J. White.....	1,200	1,450	200	SW. of NE. and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. SW. of SE. and SE. of SE. 22-31-31.
Wirt L. Flemming.....	3,000	2,820	315.5	Lots 1-2 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. 18, SE. 7, all in 33-31.
John L. Boles.....	8,000	17,200	1,250	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 2; NE. and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3; SE. 4; NE. 10; NW. 11, all in 31-31.
William Moody Wilson.....	4,000	4,600	320	SW. 13-31-31 and SE. 12-31-31.
Henry Berg.....	2,500	3,200	320	SW. sec. 32 and NE. 31, all in 32-31.
R. E. Hall.....	4,000	6,400	640	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 and SW. 27-31-21; lot 4 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31-32-31.
Jessie Ponting.....	2,300	2,900	320	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 31 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32-31-31.
William C. Davis.....	4,500	3,300	720	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18; NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 22; SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10; N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. 10-31-31.
Ralph M. Heath.....	3,500	4,500	320	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8; NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9; all in 34-31.
Charles L. Neff.....	1,600	1,600	160	NW. 2-31-31.
W. H. Hall.....	1,800	1,750	130	SW. 23-31-31.
Charles Thompson.....	600	1,200	160	SE. 18-31-31.
John E. Templeman.....	1,000	2,000	160	SW. 23-31-31.
V. M. Renner.....	1,000	1,600	160	NE. 21-31-31.
A. G. Morrell.....	1,500	1,850	160	NW. 15-31-31.
Mark D. Grossman.....	2,500	3,300	320	SW. 32-31-32 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5-35-32.
Calvin D. Day.....	1,300	2,150	323.81	Lots 1-2 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-31-31.
Richard Day.....	800	1,000	169.82	Lots 3-4 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5-31-31.
Patrick Day.....	1,000	1,500	210	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 8 and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-31-31.
John Day.....	300	700	145.6	Lot 2 and SW. of NE. and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. 5-31-31.
E. Hrn.....	6,000	16,875	2,100	Very long description.
Ruby Wightman.....	1,000	1,300	160	NE. 1-35-32.
William D. Scott.....	3,200	4,000	320	Lots 3-4-5; SE. of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-31-31; SE. 1-31-31.
E. D. Kelley.....	1,200	2,000	160	SE. 31-33-31.
Clyde Spry.....	2,000	2,700	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-31-31.
Fred W. Hasser.....	1,000	3,450	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6-32-32.
E. J. Fitzgerald.....	6,000	7,100	480	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8-31-31.
Orley M. Nic.....	6,000	5,800	480	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4-31-31 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33-33-31.
William Arbuthnot.....	1,000	1,300	240	Lot 1 and NW. of NE. and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. 4-33-33 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. 33-32-33.
Total.....	85,900	103,725		
<b>TREGO COUNTY.</b>				
Nile Cook.....	3,200	2,420	320	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27-15-21.
W. T. Cox.....	5,000	5,710	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-13-21.
William H. Fink.....	3,700	1,920	320	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32-12-25 Trego County and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2-12-27 Gove County. Assessed value Gove County land not known.
Total.....	11,900	10,950		
<b>THOMAS COUNTY.</b>				
B. W. Baird and wife.....	2,000	3,810	480	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1-4-31 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2-6-31.
James A. Dav and wife.....	1,200	1,950	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5-4-31.
A. O. Nickelson and wife.....	1,000	1,650	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-9-31.
Henry H. Goetsch and wife.....	5,000	7,400	955.63	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31-3-31 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2-7-31 and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-7-31.
Lemley Fulwider and wife.....	1,600	3,330	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 30-8-35.
Thomas Johnston and wife.....	3,500	5,700	480	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-8-35.
Hans J. Hamm, single.....	1,000	3,080	320	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10-10-31.
Clyde Leroy Jackson and wife.....	1,200	1,690	153.92	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-8-33.
Leonard C. Keck and wife.....	2,000	3,250	320	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18-8-31.
Total.....	18,500	31,890		
<b>WICHITA COUNTY.</b>				
F. A. Johnson.....	2,200	2,475	640	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, T. 16, R. 37.
John H. Scott.....	4,400	4,355	640	All of sec. 2, T. 18, R. 37.
William R. Kessler.....	1,800	2,090	480	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 24 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, T. 16, R. 37.
L. G. Henry.....	4,000	5,075	1,120	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 17, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5-23-33, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, 20-37.
E. M. Greenawalt.....	2,700	2,640	480	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 17, R. 37.
R. E. Ford.....	1,500	1,720	480	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, T. 16, R. 36.
John Schwandt.....	1,500	1,440	320	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, T. 17, R. 36.
Thomas McDermott.....	2,400	2,880	480	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, all 18, R. 35.
J. B. McClintic.....	3,000	4,375	768	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 19, R. 35, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 31, T. 18, R. 35, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 6, T. 13, R. 33.
Douven Parish.....	1,000	1,700	80	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, T. 18, R. 37.
A. D. Knapp.....	900	1,080	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4-10-33.
John Eder.....	1,200	2,270	400	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, S. and of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1 and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, T. 19, R. 25.
George Smades.....	1,000	1,185	320	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 2, T. 17, R. 35.
John C. Bauck.....	1,800	2,400	480	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, T. 17, R. 33.
A. W. Kleymann.....	1,800	2,920	640	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, T. 17, R. 33.
William Rickford.....	800	1,370	320	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 16, R. 35, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, T. 17, R. 33.
Vet Coats.....	1,000	1,580	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 18, R. 37.
Ralph Johnson.....	3,000	3,230	800	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16, $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 22, T. 16, R. 33.
Alva A. Kreitzer.....	500	1,150	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, T. 18, R. 36.
Joe Neyer.....	3,000	2,875	640	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 33 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, T. 16, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, T. 17, R. 37.
A. H. Stiles.....	600	880	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 16, R. 33.
Nicholas Schwandt.....	2,000	1,840	320	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, T. 17, R. 33.
Hugh Glenn.....	2,000	2,820	320	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19 and lot 4 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, T. 18, R. 33.
John F. Younger.....	2,400	2,640	480	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, T. 17, R. 35.
Clarence W. Cline.....	1,500	1,870	320	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, T. 18, R. 33.
Ted Lake.....	1,200	1,380	320	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, T. 16, R. 33.
Lee M. Fletcher.....	1,100	1,320	320	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, T. 18, R. 37.
John E. White.....	1,800	2,115	504	Lots 3 and 4 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, T. 16, R. 33.
Frank R. Byall.....	1,700	1,860	320	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 33, T. 17, R. 37.
Total.....	53,800	65,304		

List of farm loans made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kans., up to Jan. 1, 1918, as reported by registers of deeds or bonded abstractors—Continued.

Owner's name.	Amount of rural credit loan.	Assessed value of land and buildings.	Number of acres.	Abbreviated legal description.
WALLACE COUNTY.				
Elmer Chaney.....	\$1,800	\$1,570	320	SE. 1/4 sec. 22, NW. 1/4 36-14-41.
John Haas.....	600	850	160	NW. 1/4 12-15-41.
Wm. A. Gooch.....	700	660	160	SW. 1/4 20-12-42.
Arthur E. Bjorklund.....	700	820	160	SW. 1/4 22-14-41.
Jno. Peter Bygren.....	900	1,215	160	SW. 1/4 8-15-42.
Dake D. Morse.....	600	660	160	N. 1/4 of S. 1/4 sec. 32-12-41.
William Bjorklund.....	800	790	160	SE. 1/4 15-14-41.
Chas. C. Halsey.....	4,300	4,215	1,120	Sec. 1, W. 1/4 11, SE. 1/4 12-12-41.
M. R. Baker.....	2,500	2,620	480	E. 1/4 and NW. 1/4 23-15-41.
Gust Bjorklund.....	4,000	4,070	800	N. 1/4 22 S. 1/4 14, SW. 15-14-41.
George Morse.....	500	660	160	S. 1/4 of S. 1/4 sec. 32-12-41.
Roy G. Thompson.....	600	710	150	Lot 1 and N. 1/4 of NE. 1/4, NE. of NW. 1/4 30-12-41.
Lemuel N. Woodburn.....	600	615	160	S. 1/4 of S. 1/4 34-12-41.
Wm. H. Lutz.....	900	910	157	Lots 1-2, E. 1/4 of NW. 1/4 30-14-41.
Jno. E. Sexson.....	700	620	160	W. 1/4 of SE. 1/4 and E. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 26-13-42.
Pell Teed.....	2,400	2,825	480	S. 1/4 32-13-42, lots 2-1 and SE. of NE. 4-14-42.
Michael J. Gauss.....	800	650	160	NW. 1/4 32-14-41.
Charley D. Drum.....	500	790	160	SW. 1/4 30-13-42.
Frederic N. Cox.....	2,600	2,350	478	NE. and SW. sec. 33, SE. 20-14-41.
Jonathan J. Hultt.....	800	1,120	160	SW. 1/4 sec. 20-14-41.
Clarence J. Cox.....	800	820	160	SE. 1/4 30-14-41.
Frank M. Pell.....	800	805	160	Lots 2-3, NE. of SE. 24-13-43 and SE. of NE. 1/4.
Josiah Gorsuch.....	1,800	2,715	312	N. 1/4 of sec. 30-12-33.
James A. Satterfield.....	800	885	160	SW. 8-14-42.
Thomas Porter.....	600	1,050	160	SW. 8-13-42.
Luther M. Shelley.....	2,100	1,950	480	E. 1/4 sec. 34 and SW. 1/4 35-14-42.
Vernon L. Pierce.....	600	575	160	NW. 1/4 8-13-42.
Geo. C. Johnson.....	2,000	1,585	394	Sec. 25-14-43, NW. 30-14-42.
O. T. Kimmel.....	2,000	2,670	645	Sec. 3-18-42.
Thomas Dobson.....	800	1,940	160	SW. 12-13-41.
Don T. Whitney.....	700	870	160	NW. 1/4 12-15-40.
Chas. C. Halsey.....	4,000	4,330	1,120	S. 1/4 36-11-41, S. 1/4 of N. 1/4 of sec. 2, NE. sec. 11, NE. 12-12-41.
Wm. Longberg.....	1,500	2,300	480	N. 1/4 and SE. 1/4 25-12-41.
Harry B. Rockwell.....	1,400	1,485	320	S. 1/4 of 28-11-40.
Floyd Edinborough.....	1,400	1,685	324	W. 1/4 of sec. 18-15-33.
(35)	48,500	58,795	.....	.....

In justice to Mr. Flannagan and Mr. Ingalls, I here give some correspondence between these gentlemen:

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD,  
Washington, April 9, 1918.

MR. R. INGALLS,  
307 East Seventeenth Street, New York City.

DEAR MR. INGALLS: I see you quote me as saying the board had "no available figures showing the cost of business"—Letter of Secretary Flannagan, December, 1917. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Apr. 6, 1918, p. 4741.)

Will you kindly advise me date of letter from which this extract is taken and to whom it was written?

I wish to ascertain the connection and circumstances under which the statement was made.

Yours, very truly,

W. W. FLANNAGAN,  
Secretary Farm Loan Board.

APRIL 12, 1918.

MR. W. W. FLANNAGAN,  
Secretary Federal Farm Loan Board, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. FLANNAGAN: I have to acknowledge your kind reply of April 11. I have never received a list of the States that have legalized the bonds of the Federal land banks as an investment for fiduciary and public funds. I should greatly appreciate the favor if you would send me the list, and also designate those States which have also legalized bonds of joint-stock land banks for such investments.

Mr. Hammond says he can not locate any of the correspondence he had with you and Mr. Lobdell about costs of business. With a view to helping you uncover it out of the bureau's files I will give the following extract from a letter of his dated January 31, 1918:

"In addition to the question of whether the board knows just what it is about I would mention the fact that I derived great discouragement from the board's reply to my request for information as to the cost of handling farm loans. I wrote the Federal Farm Loan Board stating that I presumed the spread fixed by law was based upon established figures and that the board could show why a joint-stock land bank should earn attractive dividends for its stock on a one-point spread and that I should appreciate the supporting figures. The board replied that the data I asked for was not available. To loan several hundred millions of dollars as the obligation of banks engaged in a business upon which there is no available data as to cost would seem to me courageous to say the least."

Of course the correspondence is preserved somewhere. I saw and read the board's reply. My memory is that its date was December, and that it was signed by you and not by Mr. Lobdell. I hope this extract will serve your purpose. If the quotation should be ascribed to Mr. Lobdell instead of to you, and if some other date than December should be given, I would see that the correction is made before any reprints of the Record are made.

Are any figures as to the cost of handling farm loans yet available? I should like very much to have them, and I wish to thank you for the amortization tables just received.

Yours, very truly,

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU,  
Washington, April 16, 1918.

MR. R. INGALLS,  
No. 307 East Seventeenth Street, New York City.

DEAR MR. INGALLS: Your favor of the 12th duly received. The list of the States which have legalized Federal farm-loan bonds as an investment for fiduciary funds was mailed to you on the 11th and supposedly crossed your letter in the mails. If not received it will be duplicated upon request.

Concerning the matter of your quotation "from Secretary Flannagan's letter December, 1917," as follows: The board has "no available figures showing the cost of business," it appears I never wrote such a letter. The nearest approach to it is in a letter from Judge Lobdell (a member of the board) to Mr. L. P. Hammond under date of January 10, 1918, which reads as follows:

"Replying to your letter of recent date to our Mr. Flannagan, I regret to state that the board has not in hand specific data which would be of material value to you."

This letter was written in reply to a letter from Mr. Hammond, addressed to me under date of December 27, 1917, in which Mr. Hammond sought information in order to ascertain "whether investment in the stock of joint-stock land banks and operation in the distribution of bonds of the joint-stock land banks appeared to be profitable."

You will see, therefore, that Judge Lobdell's letter had reference to an entirely different subject from which your "quotation" seeks to apply. Judge Lobdell says in effect that there is no specific data available to determine the question whether or not an investment in the stock of joint-stock land banks would be profitable.

Your "quotation" makes the impression that the Farm Loan Board was derelict in not knowing the cost of business done by the Federal land banks, these banks being the exemplars of the system you are attacking.

I submit to you that this is unfair, and also that it is not in accordance with the facts of the case; the board has always known the cost of business done by each of the Federal land banks, and kept in close touch with it from the beginning.

Yours, truly,

W. W. FLANNAGAN,  
Secretary Farm Loan Board.

P. S.—You should write Mr. FORDNEY that the quotation was in error, and also have it eliminated from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Will you do it?

W. W. F.

NEW YORK, April 17, 1918.

HON. J. W. FORDNEY,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. FORDNEY: Inclosed is some correspondence from Mr. Flannagan, secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board. Since Secretary Flannagan turned Mr. Hammond's letter over to Member Lobdell, Mr. Flannagan is, of course, responsible for the reply. There is very little difference in sense between the words "no specific data in hand" and "no available figures." However, I will in the reprints note this change of the paragraph objected to by Mr. Flannagan:

"The act requires that both the Federal and the joint-stock land banks shall keep expenses and profits within a one-point spread. Replying to a query as to the effect of this provision on the latter, Member Lobdell wrote, on January 10, 1918: 'The board has not in hand specific data which would be of material value to you.'"



I feel that, if you think this matter of sufficient importance for comment, this paragraph would answer your purposes. Kindly return my inclosed correspondence with Mr. Flannagan as soon as you are through with it.

Also, I should like the return of those two newspaper clippings. I await with keen interest what you are going to say this week.

Very sincerely,

R. INGALLS.

The following figures or statement of appropriations for this system I obtained from the Committee on Appropriations:

*Federal Farm Loan appropriations.*

1917. For purchase of Federal land banks' stocks (Pub. 158, 64th Cong.) (\$9,069,000 limit) expended in 1917—	\$8,880,315
For salaries and expenses:	
1917. (Pub. 272, 64th Cong.) Deficiency—	100,000
1917. (Pub. 158, 64th Cong.) Act creating banks—	100,000
1918. (Pub. 381, 64th Cong.) L. E. J. Appropriation act—	260,000
1919. H. R. 10358, L. E. J. for 1919—	241,620
Purchase of farm loan banks' bonds. (Pub. 95, 65th Cong.)—	
Not exceeding in 1918—	100,000,000
Not exceeding in 1919—	100,000,000
Total—	209,581,935

In addition, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make deposits, upon the request of the board, out of the Treasury a sum not exceeding \$6,000,000 at any one time. (Pub. 158, 64th Cong.)

6,000,000

Gentlemen, my object in calling the attention of the House to this matter is—if my information is correct—much incompetency has been displayed by men whose duty it is to pass upon loans already made, and that the Government is not getting proper security for the money loaned.

I thank the House for their attention.

*GARBAGE COLLECTION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.*

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 10613.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 10613, to provide for the collection and disposal of garbage and miscellaneous refuse of the District of Columbia, with Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 10613, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10613) to provide for the collection and disposal of garbage and miscellaneous refuse of the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in order that the service of the collection of garbage and miscellaneous refuse in the District of Columbia and the disposal of the same may be continued without further interruption, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, if in their judgment it is deemed to be the best interest of said District, are hereby authorized to purchase or lease all or any part of the plant, equipment, buildings, and grounds used by the Washington Fertilizer Co., the present contractor, for the collection, removal, reduction, or disposal of garbage, and for the purchase or lease of all or any part of the plant, equipment, buildings and grounds used by M. R. Ready, the present contractor, for the collection, removal, and disposal of miscellaneous refuse.

SEC. 2. That in case a price can not be agreed upon between the commissioners and the parties in interest, for the purchase or lease of all or such parts of said plants, equipment, buildings, and grounds as may be required, then, and in that event, all or such parts of the said plants, equipment, buildings, and grounds, hereinafter described as may be necessary, are hereby declared to be and the same are hereby condemned and appropriated to and for the use of the United States of America, to be used, operated, and controlled by it, by and through the agency hereafter provided, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as agents of the United States, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed on the 1st day of July, 1918, to take charge and possession in the name of, for, and by authority of the United States of America, of all or so much of the property, real and personal, described in section 1, paragraph 1, as may be necessary, and to use the same for the collection, removal, reduction, or disposal of garbage and miscellaneous refuse in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That in the event the property hereinbefore described is not purchased or leased, and is condemned as hereinbefore provided, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to appoint a commission of appraisal and award, consisting of three persons, to appraise the value of the properties condemned and appropriated, and to award to the respective owners just compensation therefor. The said commission of appraisal and award shall, as soon as possible, file an inventory of the physical assets in use and useful in conducting the service of the collection and removal of garbage and miscellaneous refuse, and the value of the same, proper allowance being made for depreciation. Each commissioner of the commission of appraisal and award shall make oath before a judge of a court of the United States to faithfully perform such duty. The said commission of appraisal and award shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to summon witnesses with books and papers before it for all of the parties in interest and to require such witnesses to testify, and it shall give a full hearing on the compensation to be awarded, and give notice of the filing of such award to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the owners of said property, and any party in interest dissatisfied with the amount of such award may appeal from the same, which appeal shall be reviewed by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, which court is hereby vested with jurisdiction for such purpose; and an appeal may similarly be taken from the decision of such court of appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States for a final review of the amount of the award. Such final award shall bear interest at the rate of 4

per cent per annum from the date the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have taken possession of the property until the date of its final payment.

SEC. 4. That the expenses of procuring evidence of title, or expenses of appraisal and award, or both, shall be paid out of such appropriations as are, or may be provided for the collection and disposal of garbage and miscellaneous refuse.

SEC. 5. That not exceeding \$85,000 of the appropriation authorized herein may be expended for the purchase of the property of the garbage contractor; and not exceeding \$50,000 may be expended for the purchase of the property of the miscellaneous refuse contractor: *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to acquire by lease all or any part of the plant, equipment, buildings, and grounds of either of the present contractors engaged in the collection and removal of garbage and miscellaneous refuse, or property used by them, or such other equipment, buildings, and grounds as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. That should the Commissioners of the District of Columbia find that the garbage in the District can be disposed of in a sanitary manner and as economically by feeding it to pigs, live stock, and poultry on the land of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, located at Blue Plains, District of Columbia, or on the land of the workhouse and reformatory of the District of Columbia, located at Occoquan and Lorton, Va., or both, or on such other land as the said commissioners may be able to acquire by purchase or lease in the States of Virginia or Maryland, the said commissioners are authorized to use either or all of said designated lands, or to purchase or lease land in the States of Virginia or Maryland for the purpose, and to adopt the pig, live stock, or poultry feeding method of disposal.

SEC. 7. That not exceeding \$200,000 of the appropriation authorized herein may be expended for the purchase of pigs, live stock, and poultry.

SEC. 8. That should the Commissioners of the District of Columbia find that under existing circumstances the methods of disposal of garbage hereinbefore authorized are inadvisable, they are authorized to secure for temporary use sufficient land, and to acquire the necessary equipment to bury the garbage collected in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 9. That every person, corporation, association, or institution in the District of Columbia, under such rules and regulations as the commissioners may prescribe, may transport in closed metal containers from the place of origin to places outside of the District of Columbia any refuse, including meat, bread, and vegetables, not in a decayed or decomposed condition, to be fed to poultry, pigs, or other live stock at any place where such feeding is not prohibited by law.

SEC. 10. That products arising from any method of disposal adopted by the commissioners under the authority of this act may be sold, and the proceeds therefrom shall be repaid to the then current appropriation for the collection and disposal of garbage and miscellaneous refuse.

SEC. 11. That in order to put into effect and operate such method of disposal as may be adopted by the commissioners under the provisions of this act, the said commissioners are authorized to secure the necessary means of transportation, including the hire or purchase of horses and horse-drawn vehicles and passenger-carrying and other motor-propelled vehicles; additional equipment, buildings and machinery; and to employ expert and other personal services and labor; and to pay travelling, maintenance, incidental, and contingent expenses.

SEC. 12. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act an appropriation in the sum of \$620,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized, one-half to be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. CARY. Mr. Chairman, before the motion was made to rise at 3 o'clock I had 10 minutes left for general debate, and it was the understanding that when we went back into Committee of the Whole again those 10 minutes might be used. I do not want to use the entire 10 minutes, but I promised five to the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. Wason], and if it is proper now I will yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire that much time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Hampshire is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. WASON. Mr. Chairman, last Thursday, while the conference report on the bill (H. R. 9054) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, was being considered by the House, I read some correspondence between the United States Food Administrator, Herbert Hoover; the Department of State, signed by Robert Lansing and Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State; and myself, which may be found on pages 5305, 5306 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

This correspondence was of such a character and disclosed such condition of affairs that I commented thereon briefly. I felt then that no reason existed why an order appointing Mr. Hoover Food Administrator should not be made public or a Member of Congress should be denied the right to read the same.

We enacted the law which created this office, and I believed we had a right to examine the instrument of appointment and learn the extent of authority conferred. Those letters show I was denied the right to read the order of appointment of the Food Administrator or obtain a copy of the same. Such a denial to a Member of Congress I criticized by suggesting there must be some reason therefor which would be discovered were the contents thereof made public.

Last Saturday afternoon I was called on the telephone by an official of the Food Administration and was amazed when he told me the Executive order appointing Mr. Hoover Food Administrator was a part of a public document of the House of Representatives numbered 890.

The mantle of secrecy thus raised, the private order suddenly discovered as public and had been since last January, I won-



dered how on the 18th day of last March it could have been "confidential," as stated by the Secretary of State in his letter to me refusing me my right to read the same.

Mr. Chairman. I do not care to comment upon the views which apparently govern some executive and administrative officials of our Government in dealing with Members of Congress upon public matters.

Why did the Food Administrator, Herbert Hoover, on the 25th day of February last, notify me, in writing, that my request for a copy of the Executive order of the President had been referred to the Secretary of State, in whose custody it remained, when he, Herbert Hoover, on the 31st day of January last, in his report of itemized statements of purchases and disbursements of his organization from August 11 to December 31, 1917, inclusive, had included a copy of this Executive order?

Why did Mr. Hoover neglect to notify me that it could be found in that report?

Why did the honorable Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, in writing, on February 28 last, inform me that the Executive order of August 10, 1917, appointing Mr. Hoover United States Food Administrator had not been made public, and for that reason a copy could not be forwarded to Mr. Greeley?

Why did the Acting Secretary of State, Frank L. Polk, on March 6 last, inform me, in writing, "that the Executive order of August 10, 1917, appointing Mr. Hoover has not been made public, and for that reason I regret to say that your request can not be complied with."

Why did the honorable Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, on March 18 last, in writing, inform me "that inasmuch as the order is confidential, and as I have no authority to show it to you, it is regretted that I can not comply with your request"?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Hampshire has expired.

Mr. WASON. May I have one minute more?

Mr. CARY. I had only 10 minutes altogether, and I promised the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SLOAN] five minutes.

Mr. SLOAN. I will yield one minute to the gentleman.

Mr. CARY. All right, then; one more minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Hampshire is recognized for one minute more.

Mr. WASON. Mr. Chairman, the inaccuracy of the above statements of the several gentlemen mentioned is of little concern to me compared with the attitude of the Department of State, and at some later time, should a like situation arise between a Member of Congress and an executive or administrative official, I may attempt a protest to the extent of my ability against such denial of the inherent rights heretofore enjoyed by Members of Congress. [Applause.]

Mr. CARY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the four minutes remaining to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SLOAN].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized for four minutes.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman, in looking through an old book shop not long ago, I fell upon two volumes entitled the "Book of Days." Running through them, I found that every day in the year had some special history and significance. Every day in the year had been observed with some interest, joy, or solemnity by some nation, people, or community.

The book of American days would be a brief one. But as time goes on days of observance are increasing, and perhaps a century from now our days for observance or celebration will be many. Then will labor and business have more frequent relaxation, while opportunity for social enjoyment will be greatly increased.

Speaking of American days of either national or general observance, we can trace Christmas to old Judea. New Year's, celebrated by nearly all peoples, nations, and religions, is conventionally based upon the course and progress of the sun, and is varied by latitude. Pennsylvania gave us Independence Day; New England furnished Thanksgiving; Grand Army of the Republic gave us Decoration Day; the toiling millions have set aside a day for labor; and Nebraska, treeless plain of 50 years ago, fathers Arbor Day. [Applause.]

Arbor Day is recognized in every State in the Union. The founder of Arbor Day was J. Sterling Morton, one of Nebraska's early settlers and one of its greatest builders. He was a philosopher, a scholar, and statesman. He was the first Cabinet officer Nebraska ever furnished the Nation, being Secretary of Agriculture during President Cleveland's second term. As a farmer, editor, and statesman he left his impress upon his State and Nation. But he will be known in history best as the founder of Arbor Day. He believed that a man was doing part of his duty if he caused two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before. But he believed that he was more nearly fulfilling his full duty if he caused a stately tree to rise where only the annual plant had hitherto grown. [Applause.]

In 1872 Morton induced the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture to set aside a day for tree planting, to be known as Arbor Day. Three years later legislative enactment made it a legal holiday. Since that time all the States in the Union have followed, each one, however, selecting its own date in accordance with the time for planting trees.

In the days of our great Civil War, when Nebraska was a Territory and more than 30 per cent of her inhabitants were in the Union Army or fighting Indians, the grass grew, the game fed upon it, the prairie fire consumed what remained, while fugitive seeds, wafted by the winds, were burned or the life scorched out of their young sprouts. Only along the banks of some streams were a few sprouts allowed to become shrubs and those shrubs permitted to reach the doubtful dignity of trees.

The war being over, soldiers and others came to Nebraska, taking homesteads and timber claims. They found no rock or other materials for building. There were no trees out of which the homes could be built after the manner of their fathers' log dwellings farther east. They had recourse to the dugout and sod houses, now largely memories in Nebraska.

But as it was said "Necessity is the mother of invention," so might we say "Famine is the father of plenty." Man always values most highly that which he has not. It was then Morton came from the East, settling near the present site of Nebraska City, on the banks of the Missouri. He saw Nebraska's large want and proceeded to demonstrate the feasibility of its fulfillment. So he built a home and round it set out many trees from many parts of the Union. He watered them and protected them from fire. They grew and before many years their stately forms and spreading branches were a comfort in summer, a protection in winter, and to the vision of him who since became known as the founder of Arbor Lodge presented in miniature the change which was to come over our State.

"Plant trees" was written on the head of Arbor Lodge stationery. "Plant trees" was rung in the ears of every public audience. "Plant trees" was taught in the schools in springtime. "Protect trees" was advised in the public press. Soon the trees themselves, protected from prairie fires, began to do the rest.

Now, in Nebraska you need not travel far for comforting shade or living landmark. It was estimated that in 1915 the growth of tree life in Nebraska was sufficient to furnish fuel for Nebraska homes.

In Saline County, near the city of Friend, in my congressional district, resides Josiah Miner, a veteran of the Civil War. Early after the close of the war he took a homestead and has resided upon it ever since. He has groves of varied species, deciduous and evergreen. From trees planted by himself he has sawed lumber for a large comfortable dwelling and many convenient barns, granaries, and other outbuildings. Among the trees which adorn this homestead are 10 acres of black walnut which he offers to the Government for making gunstocks. This is a type of Nebraska development.

Incidentally let me suggest that Nebraska has just gone grandly over the top in the third liberty loan. On thrift stamps Nebraska has a phenomenal statement, as the following published statement shows:

NEBRASKA BUYS TENTH OF WAR STAMPS SOLD—HER PER CAPITA IS \$11.06, WITH DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SECOND—OTHER FIGURES.

Nebraska has bought one-tenth of all the war savings and thrift stamps sold since the campaign opened nearly five months ago, according to a report issued by the national war savings committee.

Up to April 1 the total receipts from savings stamps sales were \$149,361,972, of which Nebraska contributed \$14,343,991. New York was second, with \$12,273,783, and Missouri third, with \$11,183,305. Pennsylvania has raised \$10,868,034.

Nebraska has raised \$11.06 for every man, woman, and child within her borders. The District of Columbia is second with \$3.75 per capita, and Missouri and Kansas follow with \$3.14 and \$3.11, respectively.

Of the 20 leading States, all but 5 are west of the Mississippi River.

In 1895, being a member of the Nebraska State Senate, I introduced a resolution which passed, by almost unanimous vote, both branches of the legislature and was signed by the governor, Silas A. Holcomb. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas the State is preeminently a tree-planting State; and Whereas many honorable State organizations have by resolution designated Nebraska as the "Tree Planters' State": Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, That Nebraska shall hereafter in a popular sense be known and referred to as the "Tree Planters' State."

Nebraskans would reverse the history and experience of many older cities, States, and countries. Tyre, Sidon, Carthage, Laodoea, and a hundred other cities which marked the sea coast and dotted the interior of western Asia, northern Africa, and eastern Europe are now in ruins or lie buried beneath the shifting sands, while round them lie the wind-swept barren plains once fertile, beautiful, and fair. The rapacity of man



destroyed the forests to build the town, let the soil parch under the sun, and, parching, lost its humus until it was lifted by the winds and blown hither and yon, stifling vegetation and leaving, except along the valleys, desert waste where once had been produced food enough for the millions of earth. The denuded forest tells a sad tale, the barren fields are still more pathetic, but most to be deplored is the vanished energy, fire, and patriotism of people once noted for culture, industry, and valor, but who now bow to the rule of petty tyrants and lead lives far in the rear of the world's progress. Their history is preserved only by their enemies and no worthy heritage is provided for the generations to come.

I have just received the annual proclamation for Arbor Day this day issued by acting Gov. Edgar Howard. It is as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

Obedient to the command of custom and the law of the Commonwealth, I hereby make proclamation that Monday, April 22, 1918, shall be set apart and observed as Arbor Day. To the pioneers upon the prairies the trees were only a memory of the homes from whence the settlers came, only the intrepid few among them being bold to even dream of the arboreal magnificence of our Nebraska in this present. Thanks to the intelligent endeavors of one sterling pioneer, the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, by the Nation now acknowledged as the "father of Arbor Day," the dream of trees has given place to the fact of trees, and all Nebraska has been adorned by practice of the precepts proclaimed by that far-seeing lover of the beautiful in nature.

In the Arbor Day proclamations uttered by the governors of the Eastern States runs a vein of sorrow and regret because of the vanished grandeur of the mighty forests which have gone down before the resistless march of civilization, and in each is a plea for speedy restoration in some measure of the vanished wealth of woods which once adorned the landscapes. To the people of our own Commonwealth come not the pangs of regret for the loss of tree glories, but only the anticipatory joys of the arboreal glory which shall some day be ours if we be faithful in the practice of the virtues of the pioneer fathers of our Arbor Day.

In the best spirit of our Arbor Day, I, Edgar Howard, acting governor of Nebraska, call upon the people of the Commonwealth, and especially upon those in charge of all public and parochial schools, for earnest endeavor to renew the health of the tree-planting spirit by appropriate public and private observance of the day.

And may I not in this hour of the Nation's peril plead with all our people to unite with me in supplication to the Father for the speedy dawning of that glad day when the forests of France and of all lands may again bless the earth with fragrance untarnished by the taint of war?

Given under my hand at the executive office in Lincoln this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second, and of the admission of Nebraska to the Union of States the fifty-second.

By the governor:

EDGAR HOWARD,  
CHARLES W. POOL,  
*Secretary of State for the State of Nebraska.*

In harmony with the sentiment and enterprise of the pioneers and those who now live in our State, and in conformity with the proclamations annually made by our governors, we have planted the cedar of pride, the pine of symmetry, the apple of abundance, the maple of beauty, the ash of endurance, the oak of strength, the acacia of remembrance, and the elm of grandeur to temper the winds, the frost, and the sun, control the rainfall, and modify the climate and season for the comfort and delight of men in the generations to come. [Applause.]

Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Fifty-eight Members present, not a quorum.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Call the roll.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, when the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Alexander	Dallinger	Gallagher	Kahn
Anthony	Darrow	Gallivan	Kearns
Austin	Davidson	Garrett, Tenn.	Kelley, Mich.
Bacharach	Dempsey	Godwin, N. C.	Kennedy, R. I.
Barkley	Denison	Gould	Kettner
Beshlin	Dewalt	Graham, Pa.	Key, Ohio
Bland	Dickinson	Gray, Ala.	Kieess, Pa.
Borland	Dies	Gray, N. J.	King
Bowers	Donovan	Gregg	Kreider
Brodbeck	Dooling	Griest	LaGuardia
Buchanan	Doremus	Griffin	Langlely
Butler	Drane	Hamilton, N. Y.	Leshner
Caldwell	Drukker	Haskell	Lever
Campbell, Pa.	Dupré	Hefflin	Lunn
Carew	Dyer	Heintz	McClintic
Carlin	Eagan	Hicks	McCormick
Carter, Mass.	Estopinal	Holland	McClulloch
Carter, Okla.	Fairchild, B. L.	Hood	McKeown
Chandler, N. Y.	Fairchild, G. W.	Houston	McKinley
Chandler, Okla.	Ferris	Howard	McLaughlin, Pa.
Church	Fields	Hull, Iowa	McLemore
Clark, Fla.	Fisher	Humphreys	Magee
Coady	Flynn	Hutchinson	Maher
Copley	Focht	Igoe	Mann
Costello	Frear	James	Martin
Curry, Cal.	Freeman	Johnson, S. Dak.	Merritt
Dale, N. Y.	Fuller, Mass.	Jones	Morlin

Mott	Rankin	Siemp	Thompson
Mudd	Riordan	Small	Tinkham
Nicholls, S. C.	Roberts	Smith, Idaho	Towner
Nichols, Mich.	Rodenberg	Smith, T. F.	Treadway
Norton	Rouse	Snell	Vare
Oliver, Ala.	Rowe	Snyder	Voigt
Oliver, N. Y.	Rowland	Stafford	Volstead
Olney	Rucker	Stegall	Walker
O'Shaunessy	Russell	Stedman	Watson, Pa.
Parker, N. Y.	Sanders, La.	Steele	Weaver
Polk	Sanford	Stephens, Nebr.	Webb
Porter	Scott, Iowa	Sterling, Pa.	Whaley
Pou	Scott, Mich.	Stiness	White, Ohio
Powers	Scott, Pa.	Strong	Wilson, Ill.
Price	Scully	Sullivan	Winslow
Purnell	Sears	Sumners	Wise
Ragsdale	Shackelford	Swift	Woodyard
Rainey, H. T.	Shallenberger	Switzer	Wright
Ramsey	Sherley	Tague	
Randall	Siegel	Templeton	

The committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CRISP, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration H. R. 10613, found itself without a quorum, whereupon he caused the roll to be called, when 244 Members, a quorum, answered to their names, and he reported the names of the absentees to be entered on the Journal and RECORD.

The SPEAKER. A quorum is present. The committee will resume its session.

Accordingly the committee resumed its session, with Mr. CRISP in the chair.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe Members will be impatient to get away so early in the evening, in view of the importance of this bill.

The present contract for the removal of garbage expires on the 30th day of June. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have advertised for new bids. The present contract calls for \$69,000 a year for the removal of the city garbage. New bids were received by the commissioners. The lowest bid was \$143,000, but when the low bidder came to comply with the terms of the contract under which he had bid he was dissatisfied with his own bid and forfeited a \$3,000 check rather than comply with the terms of his own bid.

When the 1st of July comes there will be no provision whatever for the removal of garbage from the District of Columbia. This bill authorizes a program which, if authorized, the Committee on Appropriations will put into effect.

On this short statement I hope Members will forego their impatience to get away and will let us dispose of this bill before we adjourn this afternoon. [Applause.] A critical condition faces the District of Columbia, and I think everybody ought to stay here and do his duty relative to that condition which faces us if we do not pass a bill upon which the Appropriations Committee can act when it comes up.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Chairman, I hope there will be no prolonged discussion. Of course, there may be some features of the bill that Members may not like, but I hope that a short statement will satisfy the Members of the House as to the importance of the bill.

Mr. MAPES. Why does not the gentleman let the Clerk read a section of the bill?

Mr. GARNER. Perhaps everybody is ready to pass it.

Mr. SISSON. All right. Let the Clerk proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. That in case a price can not be agreed upon between the commissioners and the parties in interest, for the purchase or lease of all or such parts of said plants, equipment, buildings and grounds as may be required, then, and in that event, all or such parts of the said plants, equipment, buildings and grounds hereinbefore described as may be necessary, are hereby declared to be and the same are hereby condemned and appropriated to and for the use of the United States of America, to be used, operated, and controlled by it, by and through the agency hereafter provided, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as agents of the United States, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed on the 1st day of July, 1918, to take charge and possession, in the name of, for, and by the authority of the United States of America of all or so much of the property, real and personal, described in section 1, paragraph 1, as may be necessary, and to use the same for the collection, removal, reduction, or disposal of garbage and miscellaneous refuse in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to ask the chairman if there are at present two contracts relating to the disposition and collection of garbage; and if there are two, whether both have expired, or will in the near future?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The contract does not expire until the 30th of June.

Mr. WALSH. Are there two?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. There is one contract for garbage and another contract for other refuse—paper, ashes, night soil, and dead animals.

Mr. WALSH. The purpose is to take over the property of the present contractors for the District in the future to take care of the collection and disposition of refuse and garbage?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. That is done only in case of the inability of the commissioners to get bids.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman state where the plants are now located?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The garbage plant is in Virginia; I do not know how far it is from here.

Mr. MAPES. The statement of the commissioners is that it is about 30 miles.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The paper and ash plant is over on the Eastern Branch of the river.

Mr. WALSH. In the District?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Are the two plants engaged in this business in any other community, or is their business simply for the District?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I have no knowledge on the subject, but my impression is that they are engaged here solely.

Mr. WALSH. Has the gentleman any idea as to the sum of money that will be required for the acquisition of these plants?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The garbage plant has been appraised and found to be worth about \$85,000, and this bill provides that it may be taken over at not exceeding \$85,000.

Mr. WALSH. What information has the gentleman with reference to the refuse plant?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I have no information as to that. If I am correctly informed, the man has thrown up the contract and the commissioners themselves are having the work done. They are removing the ashes, paper, dead animals, night soil, and so forth.

Mr. WALSH. I understood the gentleman to say that unless some remedy is provided by Congress that after the 1st of July the District of Columbia will be without means for taking care of the garbage situation or authorizing its disposition?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. That is it exactly. When the 1st day of July comes, without the passage of this bill the garbage must go into the back yards and alleys without provision for its removal.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I want to ask the gentleman from Kentucky, in line 5, page 1, why do you use the word "further?"

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Because there is already an interruption. There was an interruption in the ash contract. The man has quit removing ashes and the commissioners are now removing them.

Mr. LITTLE. I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 5. That not exceeding \$85,000 of the appropriation authorized herein may be expended for the purchase of the property of the garbage contractor; and not exceeding \$50,000 may be expended for the purchase of the property of the miscellaneous refuse contractor: *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to acquire by lease all or any part of the plant, equipment, buildings, and grounds of either of the present contractors engaged in the collection and removal of garbage and miscellaneous refuse, or property used by them, or such other equipment, buildings, and grounds as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. In line 13, page 4, section 5, ought that not to be "a sum not exceeding \$85,000?"

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I think the gentleman from Ohio is technically correct, but I do not think it is at all necessary. It would be quite clearly understood that \$85,000 means a sum of money. I do not think it is material.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 6. That should the Commissioners of the District of Columbia find that the garbage in the District can be disposed of in a sanitary manner and as economically by feeding it to pigs, live stock, and poultry on the land of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, located at Blue Plains, D. C., or on the land of the workhouse and reformatory of the District of Columbia, located at Occoquan and Lorton, Va., or both, or on such other land as the said commissioners may be able to acquire by purchase or lease in the States of Virginia or Maryland, the said commissioners are authorized to use either or all of said designated lands, or to purchase or lease land in the States of Virginia or Maryland for the purpose, and to adopt the pig, live stock, or poultry feeding method of disposal.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. In the phrase "live stock," does not that include the word "pigs"?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes; live stock includes pigs.

Mr. FESS. Why should you set out something that is live stock as if it was not included in the term?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. If I had written the bill, I would have omitted the word "pigs" and have said "live stock."

Mr. FESS. It is repeated in line 17 and further on.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. It is synonymous all the way through.

Mr. FESS. Why should they do that?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I do not know; but it makes no trouble.

Mr. FESS. I suppose not. I will withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 7. That not exceeding \$200,000 of the appropriation authorized herein may be expended for the purchase of pigs, live stock, and poultry.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Do I understand that the District government or some branch of it will purchase pigs, live stock, and poultry, in addition to acquiring these plants for the sole purpose of disposing of garbage?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. No; that is an alternative proposition.

Mr. WALSH. Alternative to what?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. To the acquirement of a plant. We do not know just how quickly the plant can be put into operation. It may require a lot of improvement.

Mr. WALSH. Is not the plant running at the present time?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes; but in an inferior way. It will require a lot of improvements.

Mr. WALSH. What would become of the live stock if they were bought temporarily while the plant was being put into first class condition?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Sold, and the money returned to the fund from which it came.

Mr. WALSH. If the gentleman will pardon me, I desire to ask him a question not pertaining to the section under consideration; but, as I understand, these condemnation proceedings instituted for the acquisition of this plant that is located in Virginia are vested in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. What page is that?

Mr. WALSH. Page 3, section 3, and in section 4.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. WALSH. Is it not a little unusual to vest jurisdiction over the acquisition of property in a court which is outside the jurisdiction where the property is located?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. No. The gentleman will notice that the proceeding is to be in the name of the United States, and the property is to be taken over in the name of the United States, and the United States has taken over property for public purposes of the District of Columbia in the States of Virginia and Maryland. Land for the Occoquan prison was acquired by the same kind of a proceeding.

Mr. WALSH. Is this the United States Court of Appeals?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes; it is the Federal court.

Mr. WALSH. In the District?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Will the gentleman from Kentucky tell why the \$200,000 has been fixed for this particular purpose of purchasing pigs, live stock, and poultry? And before he answers, I call his attention to the fact that in section 5 \$85,000 is appropriated for the purchase of the property of the garbage contractor, and not exceeding \$50,000 for the purchase of the property of the miscellaneous-refuse contractor. More money may be expended than that, but if the property of the garbage contractor is to be bought at not more than \$85,000, and that of the miscellaneous-refuse contractor is not worth more than \$50,000, why \$200,000 to expend for live stock?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The live stock would not go to those places. It is an alternative proposition. One is to feed it without acquiring the property, and the other is to acquire the property and not feed it.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It occurred to me from a hurried reading that that was a disproportionate amount.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. No. If the garbage is fed to live stock, it will take a large sum of money to buy the stock, because the stock is so high. The gentleman will bear in mind that this is only an authorization.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes; not exceeding \$200,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes; and the Committee on Appropriations will have to handle the appropriation of that money, and then would come the question to which the gentleman now refers.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Did the District committee have any testimony showing that such an amount would be required?



Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes; we had the commissioners before us.

Mr. MASON. And the engineer commissioner?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes; the engineer commissioner has the matter largely in hand.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Was so large an amount suggested as \$200,000?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be considered as withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. LOBECK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

Mr. LOBECK. My understanding is that if they can get this property in Virginia or can find a place to dump the garbage somewhere within the District, the commissioners will do so; otherwise the District commissioners are going into the pig business because they can get farms that are of no value for raising crops adjoining the District of Columbia, somewhere near by, and that they think it is a good proposition to get these pigs down on these farms so as to fertilize the land. They are going further into the pig business, then, to purchase pigs, but they are going also to buy female pigs of good variety and get males and go into the pig-raising business for a number of years. Now, that is what one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia said to the committee.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LOBECK. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That does not appear to be a function connected with the disposition of garbage. That is really a proposition of increasing the quantity of garbage, I would say.

Mr. LOBECK. No; it is to fertilize the land, so it shall become valuable for raising crops hereafter.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. What has that to do with the disposition of garbage?

Mr. LOBECK. If they go to work and feed the hogs it will fertilize the land at the same time and make the land valuable.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will permit me, in his time, to ask the chairman of the committee whether this is the real purpose of starting a hog farm—for the purpose of fertilizing the land?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. If anybody has that purpose, I have not heard of it.

Mr. LOBECK. I heard it in the committee room by Col. Gardiner, one of the commissioners.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. There was something said about that, but if a sow has pigs, what are you going to do with them, kill them or sell them? Of course, you do not want to—

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That is a fair proposition, but is the District of Columbia to be authorized to go into the business of fertilizing farms by purchasing pigs merely for that purpose?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. No; they would not be purchased for that purpose, but wherever a pig is put the droppings will fertilize the land, as a matter of course.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. May I ask the gentleman if these farms become the property of the District of Columbia?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. There is no authorization to buy land or any extensive plant except the garbage-reduction plant.

Mr. LOBECK. There is live stock named in this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. But if you have the garbage and have no place to put it, it ought to be fed to something.

Mr. ROBBINS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the words "two hundred thousand" and insert in lieu thereof "ten thousand."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 15, strike out "two hundred thousand" and insert "ten thousand."

Mr. ROBBINS. I think, gentlemen of the committee, of all the ridiculous propositions that ever was put before a sensible legislative body this proposition of spending \$200,000 in buying chickens and pigs, which are to eat the garbage of the city of Washington, is the most ridiculous. Take the city of Pittsburgh. It has a garbage plant established in my district and there they are burning up and incinerating all the garbage of that great city, transported to this plant in closed cars, collected in the city in closed wagons and tanks, and out of that garbage they extract a certain amount of fertilizer, oil, metal, and other articles of value, which the contractor sells. Here you propose to feed it to pigs that are to be eaten by people as food and to chickens that are to be eaten by people, consumed as food by

human beings. Whoever heard of a proposition of that kind? Do you believe a pig that is fed on garbage of a great city would be fit to eat?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Of course they would be.

Mr. ROBBINS. It would produce in the first place cholera and diseases in the pigs and in the next place contribute it to the people who eat such pork.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. There is not a farmer in the United States—

Mr. ROBBINS. Wait a minute; I have not yielded the floor, and the gentleman can ask a question when I get through with this statement. I do not know of a city that attempts to dispose of its garbage by feeding it to food-producing animals, such as pigs and chickens. The way to dispose of the garbage is to destroy it.

Mr. LITTLE. Will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. ROBBINS. I do.

Mr. LITTLE. I wish to say that Kansas City, Mo., used to do that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Louisville, Ky., is doing that. It got in a bad condition and could not handle its garbage, and it is to-day feeding its garbage to hogs.

Mr. ROBBINS. I never heard of a thing of that sort.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. They are doing that now.

Mr. ROBBINS. I am not doubting the gentleman's word, but it is doomed to be a failure. The garbage of a city is the refuse of a city. It is the stuff that is thrown away as worthless.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The gentleman does not know anything about feeding pigs.

Mr. ROBBINS. I know something about it. I know a pig must be fed clean, wholesome food if it is to be a clean, wholesome animal.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Every farmer in the United States feeds his garbage to pigs.

Mr. ROBBINS. But they feed it in the condition of sour milk and cullings from the table, and try to see that it is in clean, palatable condition and healthy. The farmers all give this careful attention.

Mr. MAPES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBBINS. I will.

Mr. MAPES. I want to interrupt the gentleman to add my statement that Grand Rapids, Mich., disposed of its garbage for several years in such a way. It was fed to pigs, and very satisfactorily.

Mr. ROBBINS. But they have discarded it, have they not?

Mr. MAPES. Because they could not get the contractor to renew his contract.

Mr. ROBBINS. The pigs all died of cholera, I suppose.

Mr. MAPES. No; they did not.

Mr. MEEKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBBINS. Yes.

Mr. MEEKER. The reduction of table scraps to feed stock is the most modern method of all. The gentleman is confusing pigs and goats. Goats eat cans. We are talking about table scraps.

Mr. ROBBINS. Do not let us treat with levity at this time an appropriation of \$200,000 of the taxpayers' money. Let us be serious. You are proposing to invest \$200,000 in pigs and chickens to eat up the garbage of Washington City.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBBINS. In just a moment. If it were possible to select the meat cuttings and the bread culls and probably the apple parings, and a few of those things, and preserve them separate in proper receptacles, such selective table leavings might be fed with some degree of safety to pigs, but that is just exactly what you can not do in collecting garbage in a public way in a city. It is thrown into cans and mixed up with all kinds of refuse, dirt, and filth, and can not be kept sanitary.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Hoover will not permit you to use that for feeding swine, will he?

Mr. ROBBINS. I have not seen any of Mr. Hoover's late edicts on that; he prescribes the bill of fare for men, not pigs.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I will say to the gentleman, in talking of an appropriation, this does not appropriate any money. It authorizes an appropriation upon which you can vote at another time.

Mr. ROBBINS. That is true, but you are setting aside a sum, not to exceed \$200,000, for the District Commissioners of the District of Columbia to use, and you know how the District Commissioners use everything that Congress appropriates to them. You were the champion of the people against the profiteer. Now you are turning around to favor them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I am turning around in order to have the garbage taken out and consumed in order to keep the people from dying from disease.

Mr. ROBBINS. I am not opposed to taking out garbage, but I object most earnestly to buying pigs to eat up the garbage. There are modern methods of treating city garbage by incineration, and that is the method that should be adopted in the Capital City of this Nation. This plan not only means to waste the sum of \$200,000 needed to support our gallant soldiers now fighting in France, but it is a method that will be fly breeding, disease spreading, and antiquated. This item can be stricken from the bill and not prevent the other provisions from being enforced. The promiscuous garbage of a city is an unhealthy conglomeration that even pigs can not eat.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the gentleman from Kentucky a question. Has the committee investigated any other method of handling this? For example, the city of Berlin before the war had a method by which it reduced the entire produce of garbage to a fertilizer, and it had a large farm of its own, consisting of many hundreds of acres. Have you ever investigated any other methods than this one?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. No European method at all. There is a proposition here from a man who wants to take the garbage for the purpose of making alcohol, and it is perfectly feasible, too, but it came in after this bill was agreed upon.

Mr. LITTLE. It seems to me that if this committee is going to put so much in it, it should have investigated the new methods.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I will say to the gentleman that the committee is undertaking to provide a means by which the garbage may be disposed of. It is an emergency case, and unless it is done when the 1st of July comes along they will have no means unless you provide a bill.

Mr. LITTLE. Why did you not do it six months ago?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. As I said a few moments ago, when the time came for letting the bids the contractor, who has disposed of the garbage at \$69,000, put in a bid of \$147,000, and now will not bid at all, and neither will anybody else.

Mr. ROBBINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

Mr. ROBBINS. Are they using pigs now?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. No. The man who takes away the garbage now uses it in his own way.

Mr. ROBBINS. Did your committee investigate the question of an incineration plant to destroy the garbage by burning?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes; but I think that is considered too wasteful to be thought of.

Mr. LITTLE. The modern method is to use it scientifically for some beneficial purpose. Instead of incinerating it, you can use it for fertilizer. The city of Manchester uses it for fertilizer and ships it out, or did a few years ago. In Kansas City, Mo., they fed it to the hogs. A gentleman had a contract, and he did pretty well. I was employed as an attorney in a lawsuit for him, in which the matter was quite thoroughly discussed, and I never heard of it making any hog sick or having any bad result. I was a little surprised that I did not hear of it; but I did not. I thought I would hear something of that kind. In China and Japan the refuse of towns and cities is always utilized as a fertilizer. To waste that product would be considered very foolish. It is the most valuable product of many cities. Scientifically handled, reduced to a liquid fertilizer, the city of Berlin, if my memory serves me, did, and perhaps still does, fertilize a farm as large as the city, which she owned, with much profit. We should have begun this discussion, or the committee should, long since, and should be prepared to use the very best modern methods. I am getting tired of committees waiting till the last minute and rushing through important matters under a fire alarm.

Mr. LOBECK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska moves to strike out the last two words.

Mr. LOBECK. Gentlemen, this is a serious question, and, so far as I am concerned, I am going to vote for this bill. I looked into this garbage question when I was on the District Committee some years ago. We authorized an expenditure of \$10,000 on a resolution here to look up the matter of garbage disposal, and a report to Congress was made by a gentleman who was brought here from a city in Ohio, where he had constructed a reduction plant, and in that report he stated that different methods of disposal of garbage could be employed either by incineration, by which power, heat, and light could be generated, or dispose of garbage by reduction, and by which the commis-

sioners would be enabled to sell grease and fertilizer, and so on. The cost of the different methods was stated to be about even. The methods used in England to-day or in any community or in any State that has looked into it for any considerable time can be investigated and studied. The best possible way, to my mind, to reduce garbage in order to take care of health is the incinerating method, but I do not care which method is used. If the District of Columbia, through its Committee on the District or through the Committee on Appropriations of this House, had taken the matter in hand four or five years ago when this engineers' report was brought to the attention of Congress we would not now face a condition that may cost this District of Columbia a tremendous lot of money and possibly result in providing a very poor way for the disposal of garbage.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LOBECK. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Why do we not resort to the incinerating process now?

Mr. LOBECK. Well, it would take some time to construct the plant, either if a first-class reduction plant or an incinerating plant were decided upon.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I notice that this bill proposes to appropriate in all \$620,000. That is a very large sum, I will say, for the District of Columbia, comparing it with other cities. In some of the cities the removal and disposal of garbage pays for itself and gives a profit to the contractor. I think that was the case in New York City some years ago.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The hearings that were held show that there was no city in the United States where it was paying.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Some years ago we had some evidence here in the House as to one of the cities, where money was being paid for the privilege of removing the garbage, but this is a little old-fashioned method. Of course, live stock disposes of garbage on the farm. There is no disputing that question. But it seems to be a primitive method to resort to, and in this city it would involve a very large expense. If you are going to go into an undertaking of that kind, why not make it a permanent undertaking at once?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Chairman, the limit of debate on this amendment is exhausted.

Mr. LOBECK. I ask for five minutes more.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman from Nebraska may have two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Nebraska may proceed for two minutes more. Is there objection?

Mr. LOBECK. I asked for five minutes.

Mr. ROBBINS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman ought to have five minutes. He was interrupted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LOBECK. It is regrettable that the District of Columbia, the Capital of the Nation, is going back to ante bellum methods, methods that are a hundred years old; going back to a method that no respectable city of this country of 50,000 inhabitants and over would resort to. That is what this bill means; but we have got to vote for it, owing to the conditions here. If Congress, through its District Committee or its Committee on Appropriations, had acted on the report of the engineer on which we had spent \$10,000, we would have been prepared to take care of the situation on the 1st of July this year. That is what that resolution intended to do.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LOBECK. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The gentleman will recollect that the House passed an appropriate bill and sent it over to the Senate, and it died there.

Mr. LOBECK. I know it died there. I said that Congress had not acted.

Mr. WHEELER. Does not the gentleman realize that the condition with which we are confronted is caused by the fact that the Committee on the District of Columbia never brought up this matter until recently?

Mr. LOBECK. Oh, it was brought up in 1911 and 1912, and the records are here. It was fully discussed at that time. The gentleman from Wisconsin remembers it very well. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] remembers the discussion. He is not here now. But this is the condition with which we are confronted: I do not think it will pay to buy or rent a farm and go into the hog business at this time. Hogs are worth \$15 to \$20 a hundred, and I do not know that you can buy stock



hogs at this time of the year. You might buy them in the fall, but not when grass is green. Then, you run the risk of hog cholera. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was asked if he knew anything about raising hogs.

I have not been in the hog business for many years, but there was a time when I knew something about it, and I raised and fed and shipped as good hogs as any man in the country. I know it is a risky proposition. I am opposed to the commissioners going into the hog business. I do not believe it would be wise to do so now or any other time. I have no objection to buying this plant down in Virginia. We have got to do something. It is all right to take care of this rubbish plant out on the Benning Road, which is a disgrace to the city of Washington at this time. What the District of Columbia ought to do is to set an example to the cities of this country and have some up-to-date method to take care of the garbage of this city. It can be done if Congress will.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I do not know that this alternative provision will ever be accepted if it becomes a law, but it is an undeniable fact that since they have been vaccinating hogs they no longer die from cholera. On my farm I never had a hog die since we have been practicing vaccination.

Mr. LOBECK. That is so. I want to say that I raised and fed hogs for years without inoculation and luckily did not have hog cholera among my hogs, but this cholera cure from the Agricultural Department does not always give good results, although I may add that I know of good results when the remedies proposed by the Agricultural Department have been utilized.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$10,000."

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROBBINS) there were—ayes 15, noes 40.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$50,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania moves to amend page 5, line 15, by striking out "\$200,000" and inserting "\$50,000."

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say a word or two on this proposition. We are going back to early methods, and very crude methods at that, of disposing of the garbage of a great city. If we are going into the business of garbage disposal as a municipal proposition, why not go into it right? This is the Nation's Capital and we ought to be up to date. We could construct an incinerating plant and put it under the direction of the commissioners, apparently, with the money that is appropriated in this bill for experimental purposes. We should start right. I have moved to strike out \$200,000 and insert \$50,000 because I do not believe we ought to go into the wholesale poultry and cattle business through the District commissioners. We ought to be businesslike in this matter, involving the health of the Capital City of this Nation, and not do it in a doubtful way or by halves.

Mr. SLOAN. The greatest source of losses of hogs now, as demonstrated at the various packing establishments, is not cholera, but tuberculosis, and the largest source of tuberculosis in hogs is garbage and that which accompanies garbage, the rejected milk of dairies, creameries, and so on. I have made considerable investigation of this subject. Congress has made an appropriation for the purpose of reducing and finally eradicating tuberculosis, of which, as I say, the most growing source in hogs is through feeding them garbage. That is the undisputed evidence of all the men who have given testimony before the committee, the scientists and all who discussed this matter. So if you buy hogs for the purpose of feeding them garbage, you are entering a dangerous field and what will be an unprofitable business.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I want to say a word before my time expires. I thank the gentleman for his support, but I did want to say that this is an experimental proposition and we ought not to go into it wholesale. If you are going to try out the pig, live-stock, and poultry business, let us begin in a small way and use \$50,000 instead of \$200,000.

Mr. GARNER. If the gentleman will permit me, this is purely an authorization, and I believe that the Appropriations Committee will go into every phase of it before it makes an appropriation. Does not the gentleman think he can trust the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am willing to trust the Appropriations Committee. I was willing to trust the District Committee, but it has brought in a bill that is not altogether satisfactory. Does not the gentleman believe that we should strike

out this appropriation for pigs, live stock, and poultry and put it into an incinerating plant? I think we could get one started for \$200,000.

Mr. GARNER. I am not enamored with the proposition to go into the business of raising pigs myself, but I think the Appropriations Committee will thrash it out in all its details.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. So far as the pigs are concerned, it is purely a socialistic proposition. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Chairman, it might be interesting to gentlemen of the House to know what the commissioners say about this proposition, and incidentally it is a condition that faces the people of the District and not a theory. This incinerating plant, of which the gentleman from Pennsylvania has spoken, was recommended several years ago by the commission which the gentleman from Nebraska spoke of, and the reason why the District Commissioners do not recommend building it at this time is because it would be absolutely impossible to erect it by the time the contract for the disposal of garbage in the District expires, namely, the 30th of June.

Another reason is because of the abnormal cost of putting up such a plant at this time. The commissioners recommend this proposition of feeding hogs as one of three different ways which may be adopted. It does not necessarily follow that because this is put in the bill as one of the alternatives for the disposition of garbage that the commissioners will adopt it.

Let me read one or two sentences from the letter of the commissioners to the chairman of the committee recommending this bill:

This method was represented to be the most satisfactory and the most economical. It was set forth that the cost of the necessary plants and equipment would be \$885,900. Under present abnormal conditions this cost would be increased to about \$1,200,000. Even if sufficient time were available to provide for such plants it is believed that the present excessive cost would not justify the adoption of this course of action.

The advisability of adopting temporary expedients is believed to be clearly indicated. If satisfactory arrangements can not otherwise be made, it should be within the power of the commissioners to conduct any or all of the operations incident to the services under consideration as municipal functions. The granting of such power is the purpose of the proposed legislation. Such authority or power should be obtained at the earliest possible moment in order that adequate and timely preparations may be made.

Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. What has been said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Michigan and the other discussion here bears out what I said privately some time ago, that when you begin to dig around in this bill you will find that there is a little garbage in the bill. This matter of jumping the thing through this evening in a slipshod way ought not to go on, because when you look at section 9 it means to let the farmers come in with a tin wagon or anything of that sort and take out what garbage they want. The necessity of this bill is 50 days away, when you are going to need the money, and if this bill is so important, we can attend to the garbage plant later. I make the point of no quorum.

Mr. CLEARY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I wish to make an explanation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri has made a point of no quorum and no business can be transacted until after that matter is decided. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty Members present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Alexander	Crago	Foss	James
Anderson	Curry, Cal.	Frear	Johnson, S. Dak.
Anthony	Dale, N. Y.	Fuller, Ill.	Johnson, Wash.
Austin	Dallinger	Fuller, Mass.	Jones
Bacharach	Darrow	Gallagher	Kahn
Barkley	Davidson	Gallivan	Kearns
Beshlin	Dempsey	Gard	Kelley, Mich.
Borland	Denison	Godwin, N. C.	Kennedy, R. I.
Bowers	Dent	Goodall	Kettner
Brand	Dewalt	Gould	Key, Ohio
Brodbeck	Dunkinson	Graham, Pa.	Kless, Pa.
Browne	Dies	Green, Iowa	King
Brumbaugh	Donovan	Gregg	Knutson
Buchanan	Dooley	Griest	Kreider
Butler	Doremus	Griffin	LaGuardia
Caldwell	Drukker	Hamill	Lehlbach
Campbell, Kans.	Dunn	Hamilton, N. Y.	Leshner
Campbell, Pa.	Dupré	Hamlin	Longworth
Cannon	Dyer	Harrison, Va.	Lufkin
Carew	Eagan	Haskell	Lunn
Carlin	Elston	Hayes	McClintic
Carter, Mass.	Estopinal	Heintz	McCormick
Chandler, N. Y.	Evans	Hensley	McCulloch
Chandler, Okla.	Fairchild, B. L.	Hicks	McKenzie
Church	Fairchild, G. W.	Hood	McKeown
Clark, Fla.	Ferris	Houston	McKinley
Clark, Pa.	Fields	Howard	McLaughlin, Pa.
Classon	Fisher	Husted	McLemore
Coady	Flood	Hutchinson	Madden
Copley	Flynn	Igoe	Magee
Costello	Focht	Ireland	Maher

Mann	Purnell	Shouse	Talbot
Martin	Ragsdale	Siegel	Templeton
Merritt	Rainey, H. T.	Sims	Thompson
Miller, Mian.	Ramsey	Slayden	Tinkham
Mondell	Rankin	Slomp	Towner
Montague	Rayburn	Small	Treadway
Morin	Riordan	Smith, Idaho	Vare
Mott	Roberts	Smith, C. B.	Vinson
Mudd	Robinson	Smith, T. F.	Voigt
Nelson	Rodenberg	Snell	Volstead
Nichols, Mich.	Rowe	Snyder	Walker
Nolan	Rowland	Stafford	Walton
Norton	Rubey	Stegall	Ward
Oliver, Ala.	Rucker	Stedman	Watson, Pa.
Oliver, N. Y.	Russell	Steele	Weaver
Olney	Sanders, La.	Steenerson	Webb
O'Shaunessy	Sanford	Stephens, Nebr.	Whaley
Overmyer	Scott, Iowa	Sterling, Pa.	White, Ohio
Padgett	Scott, Mich.	Stevenson	Williams
Palge	Scott, Pa.	Stiness	Wilson, Ill.
Parker, N. Y.	Scully	Strong	Winslow
Peters	Sells	Sullivan	Wise
Porter	Shackelford	Sumners	Wood, Ind.
Pou	Shallenberger	Swift	Woodward
Powers	Sherley	Switzer	Wright
Price	Sherwood	Tague	Young, Tex.

The committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CRISP, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee having under consideration the bill H. R. 10613, found itself without a quorum, that the roll was called and 199 Members answered to their names, a quorum, and he handed in the names of the absentees to be entered in the Journal.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. Would it be in order at this time to move to adjourn?

The SPEAKER. The House automatically goes back into the committee. The Chair made up his mind a long time ago, after he got caught once, never to recognize anybody in this situation for anything. The committee will resume its sitting.

The committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I hope that no motion of that kind will prevail. There is no need to try to kill a good bill by filibustering.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has recognized the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the motion is clearly in order.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania) there were—ayes 59, noes 59.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers. Tellers were ordered; and the Chair appointed Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania and Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky to act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 53, noes 63.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$50,000."

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania) there were—ayes 46, noes 71.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 9. That every person, corporation, association, or institution in the District of Columbia, under such rules and regulations as the commissioners may prescribe, may transport in closed metal containers from the place of origin to places outside of the District of Columbia any refuse, including meat, bread, and vegetables, not in a decayed or decomposed condition, to be fed to poultry, pigs, or other live stock at any place where such feeding is not prohibited by law.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the paragraph be now closed.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that that motion is not now in order.

The CHAIRMAN. That motion is not in order until debate has been had.

Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. If gentlemen will look at that section for a minute, they will see what a proposition we are opening up. It provides that every person, corporation, association, or institution in the District of Columbia, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed, may collect garbage. That is the kind of system they have in villages of about two or three hundred inhabitants, where the farmers can come in there with their wagons, under some sort of an arrangement that might be made, and go down to the hotels, load up what stuff they want, and simply take that old, worn-out, repudiated, haphazard system of collecting garbage. Now, it is just this kind of stuff in this bill that makes it really and truly a garbage bill, and when you stop and look at that paragraph of only eight lines, think just a moment and see where you turn the matter of the collection of garbage to anybody who will haul a barrel a day instead of holding it down to a municipal collection system under one provision and

one plan, and you can begin to see what this bill means. Now, I move to strike out section 9.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, section 9 is one of the best provisions of the bill. There are institutions in this city that have meat and bread scraps left on their tables which they themselves desire to haul out in sealed containers to feed to hogs, to their own hogs, on their own farms—Providence Hospital is one of them—and under the law as it stands to-day they can not do it. I say they ought to have the right to do it. They should feed the bread and meat scraps on the table that have never gone to the garbage can, which, under present laws, can not be hauled out to their own stock, and under the provisions of the bill it can be done. It is one of the best provisions of the bill.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I will.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I see by this paragraph it is to be done under such rules and regulations as the commissioners may prescribe, so it is not a haphazard system at all.

Mr. MEEKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

Mr. MEEKER. Does the gentleman contend that stuff from this hospital ought to be used to feed to hogs?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. If it is fed to human beings it is certainly good enough to be fed to hogs.

Mr. MEEKER. Diseased human beings?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Diseased human beings do not eat that which is left on the table and nobody else does.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill to the House, with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. ROBBINS. Will the gentleman allow me to make a unanimous-consent request for permission to extend my remarks?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I will withhold the motion for a moment.

Mr. ROBBINS. On this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CRISP, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 10613 and had directed him to report it back to the House without amendment and with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. MEEKER. I make the point there is no quorum.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman had not been recognized for anything.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wants to get it straight. Does the gentleman from Missouri—

Mr. MEEKER. I make the point of no quorum.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. But the gentleman was not recognized.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman from Missouri was within his rights and will count.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, before the announcement of the result I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be taken up to-morrow morning after the reading of the Journal and the disposal of matter on the Speaker's table.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Kentucky rise?

Mr. THOMAS. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. THOMAS. Will it be in order to move that the bill and all amendments thereto be laid on the table?

The SPEAKER. You can not do anything unless you have a quorum.

Mr. THOMAS. If we have a quorum, will that be in order?

The SPEAKER. Why, of course, if you get a quorum.

Mr. THOMAS. All right.

The SPEAKER. One hundred and twenty-six gentlemen are present, not a quorum.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. What about my unanimous-consent request?

The SPEAKER. You can not have a unanimous-consent request without a quorum.



Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky moves a call of the House.

Mr. MEEKER. I move that the House adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri moves that the House adjourn. The motion to adjourn is next to the highest motion that can be made in the House.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. MEEKER] that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. MEEKER. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—yeas 34, yeas 76.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Alexander	Fields	Lever	Sanford
Anderson	Fisher	Littlepage	Scott, Iowa
Aswell	Flood	Longworth	Scott, Mich.
Austin	Flynn	Lufkin	Scott, Pa.
Bacharach	Foss	Lunn	Scully
Barkley	Frear	McClintic	Sells
Bashlin	Fuller, Ill.	McCormick	Shackleford
Booher	Fuller, Mass.	McCulloch	Sherley
Borland	Gallagher	McKenzie	Shouse
Bowers	Gallivan	McKeown	Siegel
Brand	Gard	McKinley	Sims
Britten	Garner	McLaughlin, Pa.	Slayden
Brodbeck	Goodall	McLemore	Slemp
Browne	Goodwin, Ark.	Madden	Small
Browning	Gould	Magee	Smith, Idaho
Burnett	Graham, Pa.	Maher	Smith, C. B.
Butler	Gray, N. J.	Mann	Smith, T. F.
Caldwell	Gregg	Martin	Snell
Campbell, Kans.	Griest	Miller, Minn.	Snyder
Campbell, Pa.	Griffin	Mondell	Stafford
Cannon	Hamill	Montague	Stegall
Cantrill	Hamilton, N. Y.	Moore, Ind.	Steele
Carew	Hamlin	Morin	Steenerson
Carter, Mass.	Hardy	Mott	Stephens, Nebr.
Chandler, N. Y.	Harrison, Va.	Mudd	Sterling, Pa.
Church	Haskell	Nicholls, S. C.	Stevenson
Clark, Fla.	Hayes	Nichols, Mich.	Stiness
Clark, Pa.	Heaton	Nolan	Strong
Classon	Heflin	Norton	Sullivan
Coady	Heintz	Oliver, Ala.	Summers
Cooper, Ohio	Hensley	Oliver, N. Y.	Swift
Copley	Hicks	Olney	Switzer
Costello	Holland	O'Shaunessy	Tague
Curry, Cal.	Hood	Overmyer	Talbot
Dale, N. Y.	Houston	Padgett	Templeton
Dallinger	Howard	Palge	Thompson
Darrow	Husted	Parker, N. Y.	Tinkham
Dempsey	Ireland	Powers	Towner
Denison	James	Pratt	Vare
Dent	Johnson, S. Dak.	Price	Voigt
Dewalt	Johnson, Wash.	Purnell	Volstead
Dickinson	Jones	Ragsdale	Walker
Dies	Kahn	Rainey, H. T.	Walton
Donovan	Kearns	Ramsey	Ward
Dooling	Kelley, Mich.	Randall	Watson, Pa.
Doolittle	Kelly, Pa.	Rankin	Watson, Va.
Doremus	Kennedy, R. I.	Rayburn	Weaver
Doughton	Kettner	Riordan	Webb
Drukker	Key, Ohio	Roberts	Whaley
Dunn	Kless, Pa.	Robinson	White, Me.
Dupré	King	Rodenberg	Williams
Dyer	Kitchin	Rowe	Wilson, Ill.
Eagan	Kreider	Rowland	Wilson, La.
Elston	LaGuardia	Rucker	Wilson, Tex.
Estopinal	Lazaro	Russell	Winslow
Evans	Lee, Ga.	Sabath	Wise
Fairchild, B. L.	Leibach	Sanders, La.	Wright
Fairchild, G. W.	Leshner	Sanders, N. Y.	Young, Tex.

A quorum failing to appear, the following took place:

The SPEAKER. One hundred and seventy-four Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move that the Speaker issue warrants for the arrest of the absentees, and instruct the Sergeant at Arms to bring them to the bar of the House.

Mr. MEEKER. I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I make the point of order that the motion is dilatory.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it is. The gentleman from Kentucky moves that the Speaker issue warrants for the arrest of the absentees, and instruct the Sergeant at Arms to bring them to the bar of the House.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. MEEKER. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—yeas 71, yeas 33.

Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. MEEKER] demands the yeas and nays.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Is that in order under the present circumstances, right while the yeas and nays are being called, and in the middle of a roll call? There is but one motion in order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. MEEKER] demands the yeas and nays.

Mr. QUIN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. QUIN. To make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. QUIN. There was a motion pending, and it failed to develop a quorum, and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] made a motion that these men be arrested and a quorum brought in here.

The SPEAKER. Ordinarily the yeas and nays are called simply for the purpose of verification of the vote, and the Chair thinks a Member has a right to the yeas and nays. The Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. FOSTER. No, Mr. Speaker, they have not a sufficient number.

The SPEAKER. Those in favor of taking this vote by yeas and nays will rise and stand until they are counted. [After counting.] Twenty-five gentlemen have risen; not a sufficient number.

Mr. ROGERS. The other side, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Those opposed to taking the vote by yeas and nays will rise and stand until they are counted. [After counting.] Twenty-five is a sufficient number in this House. The Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. What was the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky?

The SPEAKER. To have the Speaker issue a writ or warrant for absent Members, to bring them in.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. It does not take a quorum of the House to bring in the absentees.

The SPEAKER. No; it does not.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Then the point was made that no quorum was present. It does not require a quorum.

The SPEAKER. That was not the point.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I misunderstood the situation.

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for tellers as to whether there was an insufficient number.

Mr. WALSH. That is not in order.

Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. That is clearly dilatory.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it is. The Clerk will call the roll. The question is on the motion that the Speaker issue his warrant to bring in the absentees.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 116, yeas 33, answered "present" 1, not voting 280, as follows:

#### YEAS—116.

Almon	Davis	Green, Iowa	Mapes
Ashbrook	Decker	Hamilton, Mich.	Mason
Baer	Delaney	Harrison, Miss.	Mays
Barnhart	Denton	Hastings	Miller, Wash.
Beakes	Dillon	Hawley	Moon
Bell	Dixon	Hayden	Nichols, S. C.
Black	Dominick	Helm	Overstreet
Blackmon	Dowell	Helvering	Phelan
Blanton	Drane	Hilliard	Polk
Burroughs	Elliott	Huddleston	Quin
Byrnes, S. C.	Emerson	Jacoway	Rainey, J. W.
Campbell, Kans.	Esch	Johnson, Ky.	Raker
Candler, Miss.	Fairfield	Kehoe	Ramseyer
Caraway	Ferris	Kelly, Pa.	Reavis
Carlin	Flood	Kinchloe	Reed
Cary	Focht	Lea, Cal.	Romjue
Classon	Foster	Linthicum	Rouse
Claypool	French	Little	Rubey
Cleary	Gandy	Littlepage	Saunders, Va.
Collier	Garland	Lobeck	Schall
Connelly, Kans.	London	Garrett, Tex.	Shallenberger
Cooper, Wis.	Glass	Loneragan	Sherwood
Cox	Goodwin, Ark.	Lundeen	Sinnot
Cramton	Graham, Ill.	McAndrews	Slason
Crosser	Gray, Ala.	Mansfield	

Snook	Thomas	Vestal	Wheeler
Stephens, Miss.	Tillman	Vinson	Wingo
Sweet	Timberlake	Watkins	Wood, Ind.
Taylor, Ark.	Van Dyke	Wellington	Young, N. Dak.

## NAYS—33.

Chandler, Okla.	Greene, Vt.	Larsen	Smith, Mich.
Cooper, W. Va.	Hadley	McFadden	Sterling, Ill.
Currie, Mich.	Heaton	Meeker	Waldow
Edmonds	Hersey	Moore, Pa.	Walsh
Ellsworth	Hollingsworth	Parker, N. J.	Woods, Iowa
Farr	Hutcheson	Robbins	Zihlman
Fess	Knutson	Rogers	
Francis	Kraus	Sanders, Ind.	
Gillett	Langley	Sanders, N. Y.	

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

La Follette

## NOT VOTING—280.

Alexander	Fairchild, G. W.	Lehlbach	Sanford
Anderson	Fields	Lesh	Scott, Iowa
Anthony	Fisher	Lever	Scott, Mich.
Aswell	Flynn	Longworth	Scott, Pa.
Austin	Fordney	Lufkin	Scully
Ayres	Foss	Lunn	Sears
Bacharach	Frear	McArthur	Sells
Bankhead	Freeman	McClintic	Shackelford
Barkley	Fuller, Ill.	McCormick	Sherley
Beshlin	Fuller, Mass.	McCulloch	Shouse
Bland	Gallagher	McKenzie	Siegel
Bocher	Gallivan	McKeown	Sims
Borland	Gard	McKinley	Slayden
Bowers	Garner	McLaughlin, Mich.	Slemp
Brand	Garrett, Tenn.	McLaughlin, Pa.	Sloan
Britten	Glynn	McLemore	Small
Brodbeck	Godwin, N. C.	Madden	Smith, Idaho
Browne	Good	Magee	Smith, C. B.
Browning	Goodall	Maher	Smith, T. F.
Brumbaugh	Gordon	Mann	Snell
Buchanan	Gould	Martin	Snyder
Burnett	Graham, Pa.	Merritt	Stafford
Butler	Gray, N. J.	Miller, Minn.	Stearns
Byrns, Tenn.	Greene, Mass.	Mondell	Stedman
Caldwell	Grieg	Montague	Steele
Campbell, Pa.	Griest	Moore, Ind.	Steenerson
Cannon	Griffin	Morin	Stephens, Nebr.
Cantrill	Hamill	Mott	Sterling, Pa.
Carew	Hamilton, N. Y.	Mudd	Stevenson
Carter, Mass.	Hamlin	Neely	Stiness
Carter, Okla.	Hardy	Nelson	Strong
Chandler, N. Y.	Harrison, Va.	Nichols, Mich.	Sullivan
Church	Haskell	Nolan	Summers
Clark, Fla.	Haugen	Norton	Swift
Clark, Pa.	Hayes	Oldfield	Switzer
Coady	Hebin	Oliver, Ala.	Tague
Connally, Tex.	Heintz	Oliver, N. Y.	Talbott
Cooper, Ohio	Hensley	Olney	Taylor, Colo.
Copley	Hicks	Osborne	Temple
Costello	Holland	O'Shaunessy	Templeton
Crago	Hood	Overmyer	Thompson
Crisp	Houston	Padgett	Tilson
Curry, Cal.	Howard	Paige	Tinkham
Dale, N. Y.	Hull, Iowa	Park	Towner
Dale, Vt.	Hull, Tenn.	Parker, N. Y.	Treadway
Dallinger	Humphreys	Peters	Vare
Darrow	Husted	Platt	Venable
Davidson	Igoe	Porter	Voigt
Dempsey	Ireland	Pou	Volstead
Denison	James	Powers	Walker
Dent	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pratt	Walton
Dewalt	Johnson, Wash.	Price	Ward
Dickinson	Jones	Purnell	Wason
Dies	Juhl	Ragsdale	Watson, Pa.
Dill	Kahn	Rainey, H. T.	Watson, Va.
Donovan	Kearns	Ramsey	Weaver
Dooling	Keating	Randall	Webb
Doolittle	Kelley, Mich.	Rankin	Wemy
Doremus	Kennedy, Iowa	Rayburn	Whaley
Doughton	Kennedy, R. I.	Riordan	White, Me.
Drukker	Kettner	Roberts	White, Ohio
Dunn	Key, Ohio	Robinson	Williams
Dupré	Kiss, Pa.	Rodenberg	Wilson, Ill.
Dyer	King	Rose	Wilson, La.
Eagan	Kinkaid	Rowe	Wilson, Tex.
Eagle	Kitchin	Rowland	Winslow
Elston	Kreider	Rucker	Wise
Estopinal	LaGuardia	Russell	Woodyard
Evans	Lazaro	Sabath	Wright
Fairchild, B. L.	Lee, Ga.	Sanders, La.	Young, Tex.

So the motion of Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. ALEXANDER with Mr. VOLSTEAD.

Mr. ASWELL with Mr. BROWNING.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania with Mr. DARROW.

Mr. BRODBECK with Mr. DAVIDSON.

Mr. BUCHANAN with Mr. ANDERSON.

Mr. BESHLIN with Mr. DALLINGER.

Mr. BURNETT with Mr. GOOD.

Mr. BORLAND with Mr. CANNON.

Mr. CALDWELL with Mr. BLAND.

Mr. BRUMBAUGH with Mr. BROWNE.

Mr. CANTRILL with Mr. ANTHONY.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee with Mr. CARTER of Massachusetts.

Mr. AYRES with Mr. COPLEY.

Mr. CAREW with Mr. BOWERS.

Mr. BRAND with Mr. CHANDLER of New York.  
 Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma with Mr. BRITTEN.  
 Mr. CHURCH with Mr. COOPER of Ohio.  
 Mr. BANKHEAD with Mr. AUSTIN.  
 Mr. STEELE with Mr. BUTLER.  
 Mr. CLARK of Florida with Mr. CLARK of Pennsylvania.  
 Mr. BOOHER with Mr. TREADWAY.  
 Mr. COADY with Mr. COSTELLO.  
 Mr. CONNALLY of Texas with Mr. CRAGO.  
 Mr. BARKLEY with Mr. CURRY of California.  
 Mr. CRISP with Mr. BACHARACH.  
 Mr. DALE of New York with Mr. DALE of Vermont.  
 Mr. GALLIVAN with Mr. GOULD.  
 Mr. DONOVAN with Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania.  
 Mr. DOOLING with Mr. HAMILTON of New York.  
 Mr. GALLAGHER with Mr. HASKELL.  
 Mr. FIELDS with Mr. DEMPSEY.  
 Mr. FISHER with Mr. HAUGEN.  
 Mr. DENT with Mr. FESS.  
 Mr. GARD with Mr. ELSTON.  
 Mr. DOOLITTLE with Mr. FULLER of Massachusetts.  
 Mr. DEWALT with Mr. DENISON.  
 Mr. EAGAN with Mr. DRUKKER.  
 Mr. GARNER with Mr. GOODALL.  
 Mr. DICKINSON with Mr. FORDNEY.  
 Mr. DOREMUS with Mr. GLYNN.  
 Mr. HAMLIN with Mr. DUNN.  
 Mr. ESTOPINAL with Mr. BENJAMIN L. FAIRCHILD.  
 Mr. DIES with Mr. FREEMAN.  
 Mr. EVANS with Mr. FOSS.  
 Mr. DOUGHTON with Mr. DYER.  
 Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee with Mr. FULLER of Illinois.  
 Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina with Mr. GRAY of New Jersey.  
 Mr. DILL with Mr. LA FOLLETTE.  
 Mr. GORDON with Mr. GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD.  
 Mr. GREGG with Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts.  
 Mr. DUPRE with Mr. FREAR.  
 Mr. GRIFFIN with Mr. GRIEST.  
 Mr. HARDY with Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.  
 Mr. HOLLAND with Mr. HICKS.  
 Mr. MCCLINTIC with Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa.  
 Mr. HENSLEY with Mr. HULL of Iowa.  
 Mr. HUMPHREYS with Mr. JAMES.  
 Mr. LUNN with Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.  
 Mr. HARRISON of Virginia with Mr. KEARNS.  
 Mr. McKEOWN with Mr. HUSTED.  
 Mr. HOOD with Mr. KAHN.  
 Mr. KEY of Ohio with Mr. KELLEY of Michigan.  
 Mr. HULL of Tennessee with Mr. IRELAND.  
 Mr. HOUSTON with Mr. JOHNSON of Washington.  
 Mr. KEATING with Mr. HAYES.  
 Mr. IGOE with Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania.  
 Mr. KETTNER with Mr. HEINTZ.  
 Mr. HEFLIN with Mr. JUUL.  
 Mr. HOWARD with Mr. KING.  
 Mr. JONES with Mr. KINKAID.  
 Mr. HELVERING with Mr. LEHLBACH.  
 Mr. KITCHIN with Mr. MANN.  
 Mr. LAZARO with Mr. LONGWORTH.  
 Mr. LEVER with Mr. KREIDER.  
 Mr. LEE of Georgia with Mr. LUFKIN.  
 Mr. McLEMORE with Mr. LaGUARDIA.  
 Mr. LESHER with Mr. McARTHUR.  
 Mr. MAHER with Mr. McCORMICK.  
 Mr. MARTIN with Mr. McCULLOCH.  
 Mr. NEELY with Mr. MERRITT.  
 Mr. OLDFIELD with Mr. MOTT.  
 Mr. OLIVER of Alabama with Mr. McKENZIE.  
 Mr. PADGETT with Mr. MAGEE.  
 Mr. POU with Mr. MORIN.  
 Mr. MONTAGUE with Mr. MADDEN.  
 Mr. OLIVER of New York with Mr. McKINLEY.  
 Mr. PARK with Mr. MILLER of Minnesota.  
 Mr. OLNEY with Mr. MOORES of Indiana.  
 Mr. RAGSDALE with Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Pennsylvania.  
 Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY with Mr. MONDELL.  
 Mr. O'SHAUNESSY with Mr. MUDD.  
 Mr. RANDALL with Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan.  
 Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. NELSON.  
 Mr. OVERMYER with Mr. NOLAN.  
 Mr. RAYBURN with Mr. OSBORNE.  
 Mr. ROBINSON with Mr. NICHOLS of Michigan.  
 Mr. RUCKER with Mr. PAIGE.  
 Mr. SABATH with Mr. PETERS.  
 Mr. RUSSELL with Mr. NORTON.



Mr. SCULLY with Mr. PARKER of New York.  
 Mr. PRICE with Mr. POWERS.  
 Mr. SEARS with Mr. PLATT.  
 Mr. SHACKLEFORD with Mr. PORTER.  
 Mr. SHOUSE with Mr. PRATT.  
 Mr. SHERLEY with Mr. WINSLOW.  
 Mr. SLAYDEN with Mr. RAMSEY.  
 Mr. SIMS with Mr. SIEGEL.  
 Mr. THOMAS F. SMITH with Mr. SMITH of Idaho.  
 Mr. SMALL with Mr. SLEMP.  
 Mr. STEAGALL with Mr. SNEEL.  
 Mr. CHARLES B. SMITH with Mr. SLOAN.  
 Mr. STEDMAN with Miss RANKIN.  
 Mr. SULLIVAN with Mr. STEENERSON.  
 Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska with Mr. SNYDER.  
 Mr. SUMNERS with Mr. STINESS.  
 Mr. STERLING of Pennsylvania with Mr. STRONG.  
 Mr. TAGUE with Mr. SWITZER.  
 Mr. STEVENSON with Mr. SWIFT.  
 Mr. TALBOTT with Mr. TEMPLE.  
 Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado with Mr. TILSON.  
 Mr. THOMPSON with Mr. TEMPLETON.  
 Mr. VENABLE with Mr. TINKHAM.  
 Mr. WALKER with Mr. TOWNER.  
 Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana with Mr. RODENBERG.  
 Mr. WALTON with Mr. ROBERTS.  
 Mr. WATSON of Virginia with Mr. SANFORD.  
 Mr. WEAVER with Mr. ROWE.  
 Mr. WEBB with Mr. SCOTT of Michigan.  
 Mr. WELTY with Mr. SCOTT of Iowa.  
 Mr. WHALEY with Mr. WARD.  
 Mr. WHITE of Ohio with Mr. WASON.  
 Mr. WILSON of Louisiana with Mr. WILLIAMS.  
 Mr. WISE with Mr. WILSON of Illinois.  
 Mr. WRIGHT with Mr. WOODYARD.  
 Mr. YOUNG of Texas with Mr. VOIGT.  
 Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am paired with my colleague [Mr. DILL]. I see he is not present. I withdraw my vote of "yea" and answer "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Sergeant at Arms will prepare his writ and the Speaker will sign it.

Subsequently,

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with, and that the previous question be ordered upon the bill under consideration. If I can get that agreement, why, I shall be very glad indeed to move to adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can not do that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I can not get unanimous consent?

The SPEAKER. No. When you have no quorum present you can not do anything except the things that have direct reference to the call of the House and the obtaining of a quorum. It does not take a quorum to do anything necessary to be done to secure the presence of a quorum. Outside of that, nothing can be done, not even permission to extend remarks in the RECORD. A motion to adjourn is in order. That is in order at any time.

Subsequently,

Mr. OVERSTREET. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia moves that the House do now adjourn.

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. OVERSTREET) there were—ayes 32, noes 65.

Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri demands the yeas and nays. [After counting] Fourteen Members, not a sufficient number, seconding the demand. The yeas and nays are refused, and the House refuses to adjourn.

Subsequently,

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I make the point of order that that is dilatory.

Mr. THOMAS. Dilatory nothing! This is the first time I ever made the motion to adjourn.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I make the point of order that that is dilatory. There has been no intervening business.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, no intervening business can take place in the absence of a quorum. I suggest that it is not dilatory to repeat a motion to adjourn after we have waited a reasonable time and no quorum has developed.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a suggestion and take the sense of those present. We have a gentleman's agreement that this bill shall be taken up in the morning.

As I understand, under parliamentary law unanimous consent can not be granted, because we can transact no business in the absence of a quorum. There may be a gentleman's agreement. I understand that any Member who is now absent might come in and object to it; but I assume that no gentleman who is absent and who is relieved from being brought from his home in contempt of the House for being absent without leave will object to an agreement made among the gentlemen who are present taking care of his interests; and I suggest that a gentleman's agreement be made that this bill shall be taken up to-morrow after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. CRISP took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I want to supplement what the gentleman from Illinois has said. Of course, in the chair the Speaker can not talk about gentlemen's agreements. There is a moral public sentiment in this House that no Member can afford to ignore. If the Members here present enter into a gentlemen's agreement, it does not become any part of the record, but, of course, no one that is here will raise a point of order about it, and no man who is not here can afford to do it, because inquiry would be made as to why he was not here. That is the truth about it. It is perfectly apparent that we are not going to get a quorum unless we stay here all night. If it was an important question, on which the Government depended, Members would be willing to stay here all night. The suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Mason] is entirely right, and with his permission I ask those here to enter into a gentlemen's agreement that to-morrow morning, as soon as the Journal is read and business on the Speaker's table is transacted, the previous question shall be ordered and this bill voted on. If there is any objector, let him stand forth.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, with that suggestion I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, April 23, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination and survey of the inner channels of Humboldt Bay, Cal. (H. Doc. No. 1064); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustration.

2. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination and survey of Tolovana River, Alaska (H. Doc. No. 1065); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustration.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. GLASS, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to which was referred the bill (S. 4292) to conserve the gold supply of the United States, to permit the settlement in silver of trade balances adverse to the United States; to provide for silver for subsidiary coinage and for commercial use; to assist foreign governments at war with the enemies of the United States; and for the above purposes to stabilize the price and encourage the production of silver, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 504), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. DENT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 2446) for the relief of Oscar Knight, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 503), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 11598) to provide preferential homestead entries for soldiers and sailors of war with Germany and Austria; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11599) to prevent interstate commerce in timber products upon which labor has been permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WELLING: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 282) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease to the United States Fuel Co. certain lands in Carbon County, State of Utah; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PARK: Resolution (H. Res. 318) authorizing the employment of six expert transcribers of proceedings of the House for publication in the Record; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. FOSTER: Resolution (H. Res. 319) providing for the consideration of H. R. 11259; to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 11600) granting a pension to Sylvester Vandusen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUMBAUGH: A bill (H. R. 11601) granting a pension to David J. Hanger; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 11602) granting an increase of pension to Washington Combs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 11603) granting a pension to George W. Conrad; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENT: A bill (H. R. 11604) granting an increase of pension to Louis Sherard; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DEWALT: A bill (H. R. 11605) granting a pension to Annie B. Shirey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11606) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Hartline; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11607) granting a pension to Theresa Stanner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11608) granting an increase of pension to Adam P. Maize; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 11609) granting an increase of pension to George W. Gregg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 11610) granting an increase of pension to George Burks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11611) granting an increase of pension to David H. York; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 11612) granting an increase of pension to Irvin Howard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MASON: A bill (H. R. 11613) granting a pension to James Duff; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11614) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11615) granting an increase of pension to James B. Chesney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 11616) granting a pension to Benjamin L. Greer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 11617) granting an increase of pension to Washington M. Sydenstricker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11618) granting a pension to Harriet M. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MEEKER: A bill (H. R. 11619) granting a pension to Eugenie Schottmueller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 11620) granting an increase of pension to James A. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11621) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester A. Simpson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWIFT: A bill (H. R. 11622) granting a pension to Rose Vollkommer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLACKMON: A bill (H. R. 11623) granting an increase of pension to Sherwood Osborn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 11624) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Thacker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. CARY: Petition of Hughes, Rounds, Schurman, and Dwight, of New York, protesting against the activities of L. W. Amerman and John D. Gluck relative to the Boy Scouts of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Educational Press Association against increase in second-class postage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ESCH: Resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, urging the payment of income and excess profits in installments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, for legislation to permit payment of war taxes in installments; also petition of the Illinois Society of Engineers, for the repeal of the second-class postage provisions of the war-revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Papers in support of H. R. 8625; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HILLIARD: Resolutions adopted by the Granite State Dairymen's Association; Monday Club of Webster Groves, Mo.; Woman's Christian Temperance Union of St. Albans, W. Va.; Hesperian Club, of Denver, Colo.; Ohio Division of the Travelers' Protective Association of America; Woman's Club of Oregon City, Oreg.; faculty of Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio; Tacoma (Wash.) Business Women's Club; Manuscript Club of Boston, Mass.; and the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, protesting against increased postage rates on periodicals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Fay Parker, E. R. Harper, L. C. Nichols, and 11 others, all citizens of the State of Colorado, praying for immediate war prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Adelaide Davis, of Colorado Springs, Colo., praying for the repeal of that section of the war-revenue act providing for increased postage rates on periodicals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Anna E. Keenan, Josephine Haskin, Inez B. Waddill, William Belt, N. E. Boggs, C. J. Newman, Walter L. Young, Rose Roach, and 34 others, all citizens of the State of Colorado, praying for immediate war prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Patriotic League of the University of Colorado, urging the repeal of that section of the war-revenue act increasing second-class postage rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of William J. Mummery, George W. Wilson, Mrs. T. G. Tice, Mabel W. Edwards, and 14 others, all of Denver, Colo., praying for immediate war prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of S. F. L. Snyder, Minerva Kinney, Paul A. Calbert, Pattie H. Flint, and 10 others, all citizens of the State of Colorado, praying for immediate war prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Memorial of Belmont Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Bridgeport, Ohio, favoring election of all Federal judges for short terms and power of recall in the people; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petition of 141 citizens of Rhode Island, citing that American soldiers who desert or violate Army regulations are given long terms of imprisonment, dishonorable discharge, etc., while spies, traitors, and those who destroy property are imprisoned for short terms or interned, and petitioners urge infliction of more severe punishment on spies, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: Letters from Kohn & Pollock and C. J. Benson & Co., both of Baltimore, Md., protesting against the passage of Senate bill 3076 and House bill 9683, proposing the use of prison labor in furniture making; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. RAKER: Letter from the Gantner & Mattern Co., of San Francisco, Cal., urging support of Senate bill 3962; also, a letter from Alexander Ragle, Pleasant Valley, Cal., urging the enactment of a law placing a tax on dogs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition signed by several voters of Eldorado County, Cal., protesting against the sentence of death imposed upon Thomas Mooney, of San Francisco, Cal.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, telegram from the people of Shasta County, Cal., urging enactment by Congress of legislation suppressing the German language press, the dissolution of German societies, and the end of German instruction in the schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, pledge cards of the United States Food Administration, signed by two women of Placerville, Cal.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolutions of the Merchants' Association of New York, advocating the retention and extension of the pneumatic-tube mail service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.



Also, resolutions adopted by the Friends of Irish Freedom, of Fresno, Cal., urging support of Miss RANKIN's resolutions for Ireland's rights; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution adopted by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, urging that Congress enact legislation making the ports of this country free ports; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SNYDER: Petitions favoring partial payments of war excess and profit taxes from Utica Knitting Co. and Oneita Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.; Wonder Dress & Costume Co., Neinsheimer Bros., I. Zimetbaum Co., Joseph Berlinger Co., Valentins & Bunker, M. R. Silverman, d'Albert Godde Eadin & Cie., Andover Silk Co., Perret Gros & Million, J. Rapoport & Co., Mux Mayer, Star Skirt Co., Blauner Bros. & Co., Lindenman, Bross & Hindes, M. J. Smith Silk Co., Marx-Singer Co., M. Shidlovsky & Co., King & Applebaum, Weisen & Goldstein, I. D. Karpas & Co., New York City; Kavanaugh Knitting Co., Waterford, N. Y.; High Rock Knitting Co., Philmot, N. Y., Monarch Knitting Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Ess-Arr Knitting Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rockford Knitting Co., Cheltenham Knitting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Simons, Hatch & White Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Schottland, Paterson, N. J.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petitions of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, against the enactment into law of House bill 8859, proposing to authorize payment of claims of certain individuals out of tribal funds of said Indians, and protesting against payment of large fees and expenses of certain members of said tribe in Washington; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. VARE: Petition of Chiropody Society of Pennsylvania, asking for the passage of House bill 3649, regulating the practice of chiropody in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, memorial of the Philadelphia Trade Press Club, against increase in second-class postage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 23, 1918.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we pray Thee to confirm our hearts' desire to work and think and speak for Thee. Give to us such power of spiritual appropriation that we shall desire no glory but Thine, and our highest welfare to work and sacrifice and suffer, if it be Thy will, that Thy will may be accomplished in us as a Nation. We ask these blessings for Christ's sake. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

### REGISTRATION FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives upon Senate joint resolution 123.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 123) providing for the calling into immediate military service of certain classes of persons registered and liable for military service under the terms of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States."

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, ask for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. HITCHCOCK, and Mr. WARREN conferees on the part of the Senate.

### CALLING OF THE ROLL.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bankhead	Fletcher	Harding	Lenroot
Beckham	France	Henderson	McKellar
Brandeggee	Frelinghuysen	Jones, Wash.	Martin
Chamberlain	Gallinger	Kellogg	Nelson
Fernald	Gerry	Kirby	New

Nugent	Ransdell	Smoot	Trammell
Overman	Saulsbury	Sutherland	Underwood
Page	Sheppard	Swanson	Vardaman
Phelan	Sherman	Thomas	Walsh
Pittman	Smith, Ga.	Tillman	Williams

Mr. THOMAS. I was requested to announce the necessary absence of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM], who are now engaged on a conference committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Forty Senators have answered to their names. There is not a quorum present. The Secretary will call the roll of absentees.

The Secretary called the names of the absent Senators, and Mr. KNOX, Mr. McLEAN, Mr. NORRIS, Mr. SHAFROTH, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. TOWNSEND, and Mr. WOLCOTT answered to their names when called.

Mr. GALLINGER. The senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is unavoidably absent. I wish this notice to stand for the day.

Mr. BECKHAM. I wish to announce that my colleague, the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. JAMES], is detained by illness.

Mr. KIRBY. I desire to announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] are detained, taking part in the third liberty-loan campaign.

Mr. SHIELDS, Mr. COLT, Mr. HARDWICK, Mr. DILLINGHAM, Mr. POMERENE, Mr. McNARY, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. JOHNSON of California entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Fifty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

### LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO. (S. DOC. NO 219).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, in further response to a resolution of November 6, 1913, a supplemental report of the financial relations, rates, and practices of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Co., and other carriers, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by G. F. Turner, one of its clerks, announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3132) to amend section 2171 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to naturalization, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. BURNETT, Mr. SABATH, Mr. RAKER, Mr. HAYES, and Mr. JOHNSON of Washington managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 3476) to authorize the extension of a spur track or siding from the existing lines of railroad in the District of Columbia across First Street NE., between L and M Streets, to the buildings occupied by the field medical supply depot of the Army, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 9784. An act incorporating patrol drivers into the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia;

H. R. 10891. An act to amend and reenact an act for the establishment of a probation system for the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 11231. An act to regulate the hours of duty of the officers and members of the fire department of the District of Columbia.

### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (S. 4292) to conserve the gold supply of the United States; to permit the settlement in silver of trade balances adverse to the United States; to provide silver for subsidiary coinage and for commercial use; to assist foreign governments at war with the enemies of the United States; and, for the above purposes, to stabilize the price and encourage the production of silver, and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. McKELLAR. I present a telegram, in the nature of a memorial, relative to Senate bill 3910, which provides penalties for national banking associations who charge illegal rates of interest on loans, notes, or discounts, and so forth, which I ask to have printed in the Record.